The Bucks County Gazette.

VOL. XXII. BRISTOL, BUCKS COUNTY, PA., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1894. NO. 13

Change of Time.

In effect Sept 17 1894

UPPER DELAWARE RIVER TRANSPORTATION COMPANY

St morisville Mill Str Trisle for Philadelphia at 7 and 11 30 a m
Regular leaves Philadelphia Chestnut St wharf at 7 30 9 a m 2 and 4 15 p m

SUNDAYS

Leave Bristol for Philadelphia at 10 30 a m and 4 p m
Leave Philadelphia for Bristol at 9 0 a m and 4 p m

THE INTER-STATE STEAMBOAT CO

Steamer FLORENCE

Leaves Bordentown 7 30 a m
Bristol 8 30 a m
Leaves Arch street Phila 10 a m

BRISTOL POST OFFICE

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS

NEW YORK Arrives at 6 10 7 A M 2 25 4 01 P M Closes at 7 00 8 45 10 40 A M 3 40 6 00 P M

PHILADELPHIA—Arrives at 7 10 7 17 10 00 A M 1 00 3 11 3 20 P M Closes at 5 45 10 00 A M 1 40 3 30 6 00 P M

NEWORTHVILLE—Arrives at 8 00 A M and leaves at 8 07 A M

EMILIE OXFORD VALLEY—Arrives at 10 15 A M 6 00 P M

NEWTOWN—Sage arrives 11 0 A M leaves 1 00 P M

WITHERN—Arrives at 7 15 10 00 A M

Mail for the West at US 13 and 1 Every Philadelphia mail

The Office closes 8 00 P M Saturday 8 30 P M Office Sunday from 8 to 9 A M

W H HINT P M

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

In effect October 1st 1894

Leave Bristol for Phila (Broad St) *2 48 7 15 8 30 10 52 *1 *8 12 3 23 *3 14 5 1 *10 20 A M 1 20 1 [illegible] *1 17 *2 50 *5 [illegible] 10 1 02 1 [illegible] 6 25 *7 00 *7 2 8 0 9 27 *11 0 1 M

Sunday trains *2 40 7 00 *8 11, 9 00 *10 [illegible] A M *12 01 12 2 [illegible] 5 54 *7 21 8 00 *8 20 8 0 9 28 *11 0, P M

Leave Phila (Broad St) for Bristol 12 01 *2 20 4 07 *5 0 7 51 *8 14 *8 2 8 30 9 [illegible] 11 14 A M 12 01 1 10 1 50 2 1 3 [illegible] 4 10 *5 00 5 [illegible] *6 00, 6 02 7 21 7 17 9 17 *11 00 11 51 P M

Sunday trains 12 01 7 10 *8 21 *8 50 9 05 11 1 A M 2 00 *5 [illegible] 5 [illegible] *6 20 *6 0 7 7 *8 12 10 25 P M

(*) Express trains

For further particulars apply to the ticket agent at the station

S M FELTON J R WOOD
General Manager General Passenger Agent

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

—Every person sending to this office the name of two new subscribers, and two dollars will receive the paper free for one year, three copies of the paper one year for twenty dollars

—Next Tuesday is election day

—Vote early and see that your neighbor votes

—Lincoln street were filled last night with people doing their last to celebrate Hallowe'en

—Rev Edward A Cook, Conshohocken, has accepted a call to the First Baptist Church

—The Daughertyville post office was robbed on last Thursday morning of $8 00 in stamps and cash

—The Gazette has a fine line of samples of ball programmes, tickets etc Call and get a sample

—Vote the ticket that stands for Protection American industries and American workingmen

—The Baptist Sunday School will give its annual entertainment on Friday evening, November 16th

—Dr H Purcell entertained the Republican speakers Messrs Dalzell, Orlady and Schaffer at his home on last Friday

—Harry Evans has invented a rubber tip with interior prongs which when put on form an pens pencils, &c, prevent their dropping out of pockets They find a ready sale

—List of letters remaining in Bristol postoffice November 1st 1894 Mrs Kate Brown Michael Craig, J W Eldridge, Robert Erlinger Anna Johnson, Pond street, Joseph McCullney

—Vote the straight Republican ticket from General Hastings for Governor to Edwin Goddard for Director of the Poor Across in the circle at the head of the ticket is all that is required

—A number of gentlemen of the borough have subscribed to a fund for the purpose of having the election returns displayed by stereopticon as soon as received The display will be made on Redcliffe street above Mill

Edward T Burton, the second ward assessor, had a bad fall at noon to day He was trimming a tree in front of his house on Wood street when his ladder slipped and he fell to the ground, a distance of some fifteen or twenty feet

Rev J T Walker, of Philadelphia, will deliver a lecture at Riverview Hall on next Thursday evening, for the benefit of the colored Baptist Church The subject of his lecture is "The Negro in Thirty years from every stand point"

The Republicans will close the campaign in Bristol with a last grand rally at the rink to morrow evening The meeting will be addressed by Pennsylvania's favorite soldier, General James A Beaver, and by ex postmaster general, John Wanamaker The people of this borough and vicinity should unite in giving these distinguished speakers a rousing welcome

—On last Sunday evening one of the worst accidents on the railroad in this vicinity occurred At Croydon station a freight crashed to the construction train which had stopped to take on some workmen, and killed John McNulty and Stephen Dennis, both of Bristol, and wounding five or six others Deputy Coroner Brennan held an inquest yesterday on the bodies of Dennis and McNulty

—Florence Brady was arrested last Saturday morning on a charge of riot, inciting to riot and disturbing the public peace In the afternoon he had a hearing before Squire Boor, who bound him over in the sum of $600 to appear at Court, and in the sum of $600 to keep the peace Brady is said to have made himself very conspicuous in the mob that congregated at Steel's mills His arrest will doubtless prove a salutary lesson to him and to others who seem to think that the laws of this borough and state can be violated with impunity

PERSONAL MENTION

Mrs Montgomery, of Philadelphia spent last week in Bristol visiting old friends

Miss Clara Scott, of Woonsocket, R I, is visiting Misses Emma and Anna Foster

Mr Louis V Pouveson has gone to Velasco, Texas on a visit to his brother, John Pouveson

Miss Lizzie Mitchell, of Philadelphia was the guest of Miss Annie Fandreth for several days last week

Miss Mary Irvin of Philadelphia was in Bristol several days last week, the guest of Mrs J M Shack

Mr Joseph P Grimly sailed from New York last Saturday for Europe on the steamer La Touraine

Miss Louise Swain was the guest last week of Mr and Mrs Francis Fenimore at St David's Delaware county

Hon A C Johnson United States Consul to Stuttgart, Germany, returned home on Saturday and will remain here for several weeks

Pythian Knights Celebrate.

Last Friday evening Hermione Lodge 101 K of P celebrated its 26th anniversary by an entertainment and lunch in Riverview Hall A number of invited guests were present, including male friends of the members and Bristol Knights from other lodges Altogether the attendance was about 200, forming an appreciative audience when the night's entertainment was in progress The two hours programme was interesting in every part of it Instrumental music was furnished by an orchestra made up of local talent such as Prof Bartine Mr Kiser, Tom and Walter Groves, Walter Hall and others including William Marshall, organist, and gave first class music The Pythian Quartette Messrs Yost Young Polo and Quick sang a feature of the evening, and were encored every time they sang The cornet solos by Mr Kiser and guitar and harmonica duet by Messrs Wetling and Kemble, were well received All the speakers were at their best The addresses were unusually interesting and were educational as well as amusing I have never heard Mr Burriss when his remarks were more pleasing and more interesting The following is the programme in full

1 Music Orchestra
2 Address of Welcome, Harry Chambers, Chairman
3 Song Quartette
4 Cornet Solo Mr Kiser
5 Address Chas E Little Esq of the Philadelphia Grand Master at Arms, of Pa
6 Guitar and Harmonica Messrs Wetling and Kemble
7 Music Orchestra
8 Address Rev Geo E E Burriss
9 Song Quartette
10 Music Orchestra
11 Address Bro Thompson of Conl Hill Dexel Lodge of Phila
12 Music Orchestra
13 Cornet Solo Mr Kiser
14 Song Quartette
15 Recitation—Sublime given from the "Silver King" Prof Richmond of Childs Dexel Lodge
16 Music Orchestra

Refreshments

Prof Little's address was an exposition of the principles of the Order, and of its highest aims The recitation was an unusual treat Brother Richmond is an actor of great ability We look forward to having him and Brother Linde with us again soon I will give a few extracts from the address of the chairman (which was a short sketch of the formation of the lodge and its present standing) Hermione Lodge was organized in 1868 with nine charter members Jno H Bunting Allen L Garwood, Chas S Walland, Wm J Jones, Jr Wm R Evans, Samuel P Bates Geo B Brown, Robert Hetherington and James M Randall Of these nine, six are yet members Its career has been a successful one To day they have a membership of 231 an annual income of over $2,000 and an invested sum of almost $14,000 They have paid out thousands of dollars for sick and funeral benefits, and have never failed to pay every dollar due their members They have never endeavored in any manner to make money off their members Every member of the lodge in good standing, from his first week's sickness and so long as that sickness shall continue, receives benefits of $6 per week In case of death they pay $200 On the death of a member's wife they pay $75 A man is beneficial as soon as he joins For the first year, the probationary period, for a small sum, after that at the higher rate They number among their membership some of the best men of the town and surrounding country, both in public and private life It is not as a beneficial association alone that they claim their right to exist ence They are a social organization of the highest order They offer to the young man a school of parliamentary practice, and an opportunity for improvement and development He concluded with an appeal to those who were not already members and who believed in the principles of Friendship, Charity and Benevolence to join them and aid in the good work

The address on the programme—refreshments—was well received and the announcement met with applause Coffee, sandwiches, fruit cakes and cigars were enjoyed, after which the members left for their homes

K P

A M E Church.

A special meeting will be held on Wednesday evening, November 7 The Rev J M Palmer, of Germantown, will preach

The second quarterly meeting will be held on Sunday next Rev J C Brock, presiding elder, will preach in the morning Rev I V Peyton, of Burlington, N J, in the afternoon, and Rev George Rose, a native African, of the Ebu tribe of West Africa, in the evening

W. C. T. U. Notice.

The regular yearly business meeting of the W C T U will be held next Wednesday afternoon, Nov 7, at 3 P M, for the election of officers for the ensuing year, also important business to be transacted All members are requested to be present Friends and strangers made welcome

—The GAZETTE—one year, $1 00

Who Is Responsible?

Bristol, Pa, Oct 20, 1894

EDITOR GAZETTE:—You did well last week in the GAZETTE to sharply criticise our borough authorities for their neglect to preserve the peace and to put an end to the riotous disorder that has disgraced our town This regret seems closely to really its level and nearly purely disturbance with the law, and wears an appearance that likens it to a strange trifling with official duty

Bristol is not to severely condemn those who, at first thought seem to be responsible for the shame and outrage that have marred the reputation of our borough, and which should cause every good citizen to hang his head under the sting of mortification Who sealed the lips of the burgess and prevented him from acting the part of a faithful and willing officer Who manacled the hands of the police, and turned them into powerless yet howling puppets, making them even like partners of the mob How humiliated they must feel when they contemplate their pitiful position If all is true that is reported, neither the burgess nor the police are responsible for the loose and shocking state of affairs that we have witnessed, and the utter impotence of the restraining power of the law

Sympathy with workingmen is well enough in its place, and always to be respected and commended when it is genuine and sincere, and when it is not misplaced But sympathy degrades itself when it takes a mercenary form, or rises into a riotous mob It then makes the sympathizers secondary participants in the disorder and what it is exhibited by those who are entrusted with legal authority, and whose business it is to aid in preserving the peace and in assisting the burgess and police, with a different end in view, it gives occasion for comment of a kind that is far from being complimentary It is bad enough when a town cannot preserve order within its limits, which sometimes happens, but it is a thousand times worse when it will not preserve order, which ought never to happen

Who are the rioters any how? Are they exclusively the men who are aggrieved or are they denizens of other mills, led by irresponsible rascals who are simply seeking for a disturbance? The crime of peace breaking cannot be attributed entirely to Mr Steel's weavers They are not the sole authors of the terrible indignities that have been heaped upon him

The dispute between Mr Steel and his men is entirely apart from mob rule in our streets They have no legitimate connection This communication concerns the preservation of the peace, the rights of citizens the supremacy of the law, and the duty of the proper officials to see that good order is maintained and that offenders are punished It is bad business to tolerate a condition of affairs which implies that this or that man and citizen is below the protection of the laws protecting him and it is a miserable state of things which leads us to infer that there are men and citizens, accordingly to hideous notions of some people, who have no rights that a mob is bound to respect

Pence—Kidder.

The wedding of Miss May Kidder, daughter of Rev Mr and Mrs Charles Holland Kidder and Mr Cyrus Pence, of Philadelphia, took place on Wednesday the 31st ult, at Christ Church, Ridley Park, Pa, at 12 o'clock The ceremony was performed by the Rev Mr Kidder father of the bride, assisted by the Rev I A Germain rector of the church There were no bridesmaids Miss Martha Kidder sister of the bride was maid of honor Mr Thomas O Pence, brother of the groom, was best man The ushers were Messrs Seymour, of New York Joseph Janney of Germantown Blair, of Lancaster and Barnet Lindreth, Jr, of Bristol After the wedding an informal reception was held at the rectory, where the many beautiful presents were displayed Mr and Mrs Pence are at home on Tuesdays at Ridley Park, after November 15th

NOTICE has been given to the State Department at Washington that Germany will shut out American beef and cattle The pretext is said to be that cattle with Texas fever have recently arrived in Germany from the United States, but the real reason is believed to be a step of retaliation for the imposition of a discriminating duty on beet sugar by our new tariff law, which not only seems to open our markets to foreigners but to shut us out of other markets

THERE is no excuse for any man in Bristol being a Democrat Republican policy and Republican principles made Bristol prosperous Democratic theory and Democratic folly reduced the wages of its workingmen, stopped mills from running full time, and forced men willing to work to remain in idleness Rebuke Democracy and put in a solid ticket for Hastings and the whole ticket

EVERY Republican should consider himself a committee of one to aid in piling up the biggest majority that Pennsylvania ever gave for governor

IT is not too late to interview any unconverted Democrats in this town There is room in the Republican party for a few more

VOTE every name on the ticket Do not let Democracy have the satisfaction of electing a single man on the Democratic ticket

IT should be the pleasure as well as the duty for every Republican to vote for Hastings and the whole ticket

WHY not make it unanimous in Bristol All in favor of doing so will vote the Republican ticket

IF THE remainder of Bucks county will do as well as Bristol the Republicans will have 2,000 majority

IT is not a question of which is which in this county It is only a query of how much

THIS is a great, big, round Republican year

VOTE the straight ticket

Last Grand Rally!

Republican Mass Meeting

IN THE OLD RINK,

Friday Evening, November 2nd, 1894.

Will be Addressed by

Gen. JAMES A. BEAVER

—and—

Hon. JOHN WANAMAKER

All in favor of Protection to American Industry, of higher wages to workmen better trade to business men and a resumption of the prosperity and plenty prevailing under Republican rule are cordially invited to attend, regardless of how they previously voted

SEATS RESERVED FOR LADIES.

DOORS OPEN AT 7:30 O'CLOCK.

By Order Republican Executive Committee,

E. W. MINSTER, Chairman.

A REBUKE TO THE SOUTH.

There is drawing to a close one of the most remarkable political campaigns that has been fought within the recollection of men now living The repulsion of feeling against the Democratic party is even greater than it was when it was believed to be in sympathy with the men who had taken arms against the Union, and when Abraham Lincoln was encouraged by the votes of a free people to go on with the struggle to preserve the life of the Nation

The victors of 1865 were the most lenient conquerors the world has ever known The spirit of forgiveness and leniency was first manifested in the terms of surrender proposed by General Grant at Appomattox, when he saved General Lee and all of his officers the humiliation of delivering their side arms It was still further manifested by the release upon parole of the 25,000 men who surrendered with Lee, and permitting every man in the artillery and cavalry who claimed to own a horse to take the animal home with him Then came the period of reconstruction and the restoration to full citizenship and the privilege to exercise the right of franchise, conferring upon men a voice in the control of the very government which they had sought to destroy Who exercised this magnanimity? The Republican party Who comprised the Republican party? It was made up almost wholly of men who had risked their lives in defense of the Union and of their supporters who had contributed the sinews of war that the rebellion might be suppressed Peace being restored these magnanimous men settled down to lives of industry They built factories in the North and cultivated farms in the West Such prosperity as the South has experienced since the war is due largely to the capital there invested by the men of the North The same Republican party continuing in power legislated wisely in the interest of the whole country and under its benign influence the people were enjoying in 1892 the greatest era of prosperity

Then came the political revolution which gave control of the government to the Democratic party whose leaders are men of the South What gratitude have the Southern Democratic leaders shown for the many acts of kindness toward them? None, whatever, but acting as if with malicious delight they proceeded to frame laws which would strike a severe blow to the industries of the North It is not the people of the North who are endeavoring to excite sectional strife Who struck the first blows which were likely to stir up feelings of sectionalism? Mills, of Texas, and Vest, of Missouri It was the old cry of "sectionalism which made the people of the North silent, thereby aiding the Democrats to gain control, but too long have they remained pacific and to continue in apathy would be suicidal It is largely this feeling rankling in the hearts of the business men who are without trade, in the bosoms of the manufacturers whose mills are closed, in the conscience of the working man who is living in enforced idleness, and in the brain of the farmer who must part with his wool and his wheat for a mere pittance, which gives to this campaign the zest which prevailed in 1864 and the tremendous majorities which will be rolled up on the side of protection next Tuesday will simply be the voice of the North to the South saying you have again proved unfaithful to the trust reposed in you and the reins of government must be wrested from unworthy hands

As the people said to Lincoln in 1864 "the Union must be preserved", so they will say to McKinley and Reed and the other great Republican leaders on November 6th "Go on with the battle for protection, prosperity and patriotism"

REPUBLICAN MEETING.

There was a large outpouring of the people of Bristol and vicinity to the rink on last Friday evening to hear Republican principles discussed The audience was not composed of Republicans alone, there being a fair sprinkling of Democrats present and when it was known that Messrs Hon John Dalzell, of Pittsburgh, and George B Orlady, Esq, of Harrisburg on the meeting was presided over by Hon B F Gilkeson the chairman of the State Republican Committee whose countenance beamed with the satisfaction he inwardly felt, that comes from the certainty that Pennsylvania, under his guiding hand, will on next Tuesday give the largest Republican majority ever obtained by any party within its boundary lines

Upon the platform with the speakers were a number of prominent Republicans Some of them like Dr Howard Purcell, Dr I J Groom and John C Stuckert Esq are young in the faith, but nevertheless as zealous and enthusiastic as those to the manor born

William I Schaffer, of Media, made the first address It was a presentation of the issues of the campaign vigorously expressed He spoke on state and national topics and presented arguments that were clear and convincing

When Mr Schaffer finished he was greeted with a round of applause, after which Mr Gilkeson introduced Mr Dalzell who spoke as follows

Mr Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen, Fellow Citizens—Although this is the first time that I have had the pleasure of appearing before a Bristol audience I do not feel as though I were altogether a stranger In fact I always feel more or less at home when I have the privilege of facing Pennsylvanians, and trying counsel with them as to the matters that are of common interest both to them and to ourselves, and feel that each time we are more closely united

At no time in the history of the American people have they been called upon to exercise their suffrages when the questions at issue were more clearly defined and less capable of being obscured or confused than they are in this pending campaign What ever may be suggested of local interest, whatever may be said as to particular men or to particular measures, every man who is honest with himself knows that the real question at issue involves the trial of the Democratic party as the party in power in a comparison of its record with the Republican party and that which lends especial significance to the occasion is that we are afforded an opportunity to render judgment not upon the declaration of Democratic platforms, not upon Democratic theories or Democratic promises, but upon nineteen months of Democratic performance [Applause] Has the administration of this government since the 4th day of March, 1893, by a Democratic Executive, a Democratic Senate and a Democratic House established the competence of the Democratic party to rule? Has it tended to National prosperity? Does it justify the Democrats to retention in power? Or, on the other hand, has that administration shown the incompetence of the Democratic party to rule? Has it tended to National disaster? This is the vital question that dominates the hour

For thirty two years—from 1861 to 1893—this government was administered by the Republican party History records no other such splendid chapter as that which tells the story of a third of a century of Republican rule In all that goes to make a nation great, in agriculture, manufactures, commerce, in all that contributes to or constitutes material wealth, in all the arts and sciences, the comforts and conveniences of life that attend upon and suggest a living civilization, the American people during that period emerged to the foremost place among the nations of the earth So that when Mr Harrison than whom no abler or purer President ever filled the Executive chair came to retire from office he was able to say (and no man gainsaid his assertion) "A comparison of present conditions with the most favorable conditions in our history will show, I believe, that so high a degree of prosperity and so general a diffusion of the comforts of life never before were enjoyed by our people

Now, I am not going to stop to adduce figures or weary you with statistics in proof of Mr Harrison's assertion The most conclusive evidence of its truth is found in your own experience You know that whether measured by our condition as a whole people, or measured by our condition as individuals, we found ourselves walking in the even high road of a general prosperity But the people were not satisfied dissatisfaction and discontent for one cause and another and for no real cause made themselves felt, and you know that dissatisfaction and discontent are not necessarily the accompaniments nor even the evidence of a want of prosperity They are oftentimes with us when they have the least justifiable cause to be and when we are best off And so in the Presidential election of 1892 the people of this country determined upon a new deal They elected Grover Cleveland President of the United States, and they called to his aid a Democratic Senate and a Democratic House For the first time in thirty years the Democratic party was in control of all departments of the Government Now I tell you to witness that no sooner did the people of this country awaken to that fact than a sudden and bitter repentance of their actions took the place of the midnight genius of the hour Capital, always timid, sought safety in inaction Idleness invaded the hearts and homes of labor Manufactories ceased, and the hosts of the wage earners became the armies of the unemployed Why? Why this sudden change—for sudden it certainly was? I told—I think it was this morning—in abstract from the speech of Mr Bayard, our Ambassador to the Court of St James, who is now performing the functions of his office in looking out for the elections in Delaware in which he said that all this depression was due to thirty years of Republican rule Isn't it a little strange that it took thirty years to find out the viciousness of Republican rule? [Applause] And isn't it stranger still that the people did not find out this viciousness until Grover Cleveland and all the departments of government, Democratic in character came into power? I have no other answer to the question of this sudden change It was because and only because of a distrust of the Democratic party, its promises distrust of its honesty and distrust of its competence to rule And that distrust has been vindicated in a way born by nineteen months of Democratic administration There is not a single department of government in which the Democratic party has not proven its inability to manage the government There is not a single class in society to which it has not brought disaster There are few, if any, pages upon its record on which weakness or something worse is not written, and I can recall no single act of this administration of which any patriotic American has reason to be proud [Applause]

You cannot tell me to night of a single principle in which as a party it believes You cannot tell me to night of a single policy upon which its members are united save the policy of continued trade agitation, nor can you furnish me with any language of denunciation of the party, however so bitter, as that with which its own members have denounced it [Applause] This is for that reason a difficult campaign in which to make a speech Criticism of the Democratic party—nay, even abuse of it—has been anticipated by the members of the party itself, they have in fact stolen in advance our thunder [Applause] Why, even Mr Cleveland, the leader of the party in his letter to Mr Wilson says "There is no excuse for mistaking or misapprehending the feeling and temper of the Democracy They are downcast under the assertion that their party lacks in ability to rule [Applause] And this lack of ability to rule extends to every single subject with which the party has undertaken to deal whether it be the money question or the great question of tariff, whether it be the question of civil service reform, or foreign policy, its weakness or dishonesty stand out in conspicuous contrast with the splendid record of the administration that preceded it [Loud applause]

You will recollect that Mr Cleveland called an extra session of Congress in August of last year, for the purpose of securing the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act If you do not recollect it some who sweltered there in Washington in that awful summer trying to help the Democratic party out of a hole recollect it [Applause]

Gold and silver were gradually and continuously parting company, and our legislative policy placed upon the government the responsibility of paying all our obligations in gold In the judgment of Mr Cleveland the money question was the disease that was eating at the vitals of our prosperity, and yet when a Democratic Congress met with a majority of ninety in the lower house and a majority in the Senate also, the Democratic party, factious, disunited, incapable of control was unable to respond to the policy of its leader, and the legislation sought for was obtained only by the non partisan patriotic action of the Republican party [Applause]

We believed then—we know now—that the disease that rested like a pall upon all our energies was not the money question We believed then—we know now—that it was the threatened attack upon the great system of protection to home industries that had changed us from a prosperous into a halting, hesitating and distrustful people

Under that system, the protective system had prevailed in our legislation for thirty years Under it we had grown as no people ever grew before But I am not going to stop to discuss the principles of the protective system It is founded in the belief that the first duty of every government is care for its own citizens [Applause] It finds its definition in the declaration of the Republican platform that all those things that we do not or cannot produce in this country should come through the Custom House free and untaxed from citizens give luxuries and that all those things of foreign production that come into competition with like things of home production should bear a duty which will equalize the difference in cost between home and foreign production

It finds its justification in the universal conceded fact that wages here are higher than wages abroad that there can be no competition save that which exists between there must be a monopoly It was in the interest of our industries, the security of a home market, the maintenance of wages at a standard worthy the morals and manhood of American citizens and the cheapening of the prices of all things through both home and foreign competition That system found its latest exposition in the tariff Act of 1890, known as the McKinley bill [Applause] And I say to you to night that so long as that law had an opportunity to operate it vindicated the wisdom of its enactment Under its benign influence old plants were extended and new industries established, involving the investment of fifty millions of dollars of new capital and the employment of forty thousand additional men Under its operation all our principal manufactories were increased We increased our manufacture of pig iron, we increased our manufacture of steel rails, we increased all woolen establishments, new industries were started out all along the line [Applause]

And in addition to that we had a foreign trade larger than that ever before known in our history We imported less and exported more than ever before in our history We brought more goods in through the Custom House untaxed to American citizens—5½ per cent in 1892 as against 3½ per cent in 1890 We raised revenue sufficient to meet the needs of government, we made treaties with the South, with the West Indies, with France, Germany and Spain In startling contrast is the bill under which you now have the happiness to live As soon as it went into operation until the 18th day of October the deficit in the treasury amounts to over $407,000 a day If the German Brice bill (for the Wilson bill only lived a short time) continues in operation for a year the deficit will be $147,000,000 Even counting $44,000,000 raised from the sugar tax and paid largely by the people of the country, the deficit in the national treasury

My subject tonight is the incompetence of the Democratic party and I cannot adduce more conclusive evidence than that to show you that a bill the purpose of which was to raise revenue, will in point of fact create a deficit Now against this protective system, and especially against it as laid in the McKinley law the new administration came into power, pledged to make—what The Democratic platform met at Chicago and declared that protection was "robbery and unconstitutional and pronounced in favor of a tariff for revenue only Now, under these circumstances, what—I ask you—was the plain and palpable duty of the Democratic party? Was it not at once their duty to substitute this system of revenue for the system then in force and above all things take into consideration the depression that necessarily is incident to any change in a tariff system? Was it not the plain and palpable duty of the Democratic party to make that change at once? What did they do? Month after month went by, factory after factory closed its doors furnace fire after furnace fire went out Day by day poverty crept nearer and nearer to households that hitherto had not known want day by day the armies of the unemployed grew in numbers and in despair Week by week public and private charity were called upon to bear more grievous burdens The people waited and longed for and clamored for and demanded legislation, some kind of legislation, any kind of legislation, to make an end of the suspense under which values were shrinking and distrust and depression growing day by day In the meantime a little coterie of Democratic statesmen, the majority of them from the South, who know as much about Northern industry as a hog does about astronomy, were meeting in some quiet corner of the National Capitol, (the location not even known to their Republican fellow members of the Ways and Means Committee) framing a tariff bill, and finally, months after Democratic ascension to power, the tariff bill was born and christened the Wilson bill Now I am not going to spend any time at all in the discussion of the Wilson bill, because its lease of life was very short [Laughter] It no sooner got into the Senate of the United States than it was supplanted by that bargain and sale production German Brice bill, under which you now have the happiness to live and try to do business Let me only call your attention to one or two features of the Wilson bill It was called a bill to provide revenue for the government it raised $74,000 000 less revenue than that raised in 1892, and that amount was only $2,000,000 more than was necessary to carry on the government According to the Chicago platform, protection is "robbery and unconstitutional, but the Wilson bill provided for protection where it suited the Democrats to have protection and ordered free trade where it suited them to have free trade It promised us raw materials free on the assumption that these do not represent American labor, but it took good care to provide for the Democratic syndicate of that own the coal fields of Nova Scotia

Now I am free to confess, fellow citizens, that if the Wilson bill had become a law we would have been in a much worse condition than we are But it did not become a law Keen business men in the Senate would have none of Mr Wilson's theories They had learned tariff wisdom, not out of books, not out of Democratic platforms, but from the unmistakable evidence of facts The Chicago platform was behind them it had served its purpose They were now facing interests and listening to the appeals of their constituents and so when this Wilson bill went into the United States Senate there ensued the most open and shameless bargain sale known in our legislation The junior Senator of New York would have no tariff bill unless it put a duty on collars and cuffs, collars and cuffs are made in Troy and the junior Senator from New York, who is a good Democrat, believes that tariff is not intended to apply to wages or at least that it does not apply to the collar and cuff industry He would have no bill save that which put a duty on his industries and so he had to be appeased The Senators from New Jersey would have no bill that did not be appeased The Senators from West Virginia would have no bill that did not protect coal and so they had to be appeased The Louisiana Senators would vote for no bill that did not put a duty on sugar and rice, and the President of the United States, although he thought it was a delicate subject, thought that he should not be forced to do an injustice because of the cry against trusts, and so the great Democratic Sugar Trust, that contributed to Mr Cleveland's campaign fund, had to be appeased [Applause] And when they were all appeased Mr Wilson very naturally didn't know his own bill [Laughter]

The tariff bill is a bill that deals primarily with the great industries of this country Who had charge of this tariff bill in the United States Senate? Three Senators A Senator from the great industrial state of Texas, a Senator from the great industrial state of Arkansas and a Senator from the great industrial state of Missouri Three Southern Senators, good men and honest, I have no doubt, but as ignorant of the necessities of this great North as of any subject that I could cite These were the men who had the making of this bill that is to affect so materially the business of this great country

Senator Jones of Arkansas confessed in the United States Senate, (and I heard him), that he had gone around from Democratic Senator to Democratic Senator to find out upon what terms of amendment his vote could be had and when he got through with his canvass and his exchange of principles for votes he reported the whole business to the President of the United States through the Secretary of the Treasury and then, as he also testified in a subsequent interview with the President of the United States, he said to him Mr President, I will not go one step further unless this proposed compromise (that is what he called it), is endorsed by the administration It must be endorsed by you and by Mr Carlisle or I will stop right here" Vest and Senator Harris and Senator Gorman, the President of the United States, in advance of its passage by the Senate, endorsed that bargain and sale bill Well it went back to the House with only six hundred and thirty four amendments, and conferees were appointed by the House and they tried to agree with the Senate conferees and one of the Senators said "Gentlemen, the Senate Bill or no bill They came back to the House and Mr Wilson made a speech (one of the most eloquent speeches I ever heard) The conferees said they would never agree to it unless the House instructed them to agree to it They disagreed again and they came back again as stiff as ever, and finally on Friday Senator Hill of New York, who denounced the bill from beginning to end, announced in the open Senate that he should enter a motion that the conference report to the Senate what had taken place in Conference And Senator Vest got up and said that he was willing to tell all that had taken place in Conference, whether disgraceful or not And on Monday morning at ten o'clock there was a House caucus, and when the House met on that day, as a result of the caucus they adopted the bill that they said they never would adopt, and that is the bill that we have now

Now, fellow citizens, without undertaking to go into detail what sort of a bill is this that thus came from the Senate auction block? I shall not say anything in characterization of it save that which has been said of it by those who are unprejudiced witnesses and testified against their own interests I will not stop to read here (I have the notes) but I do not want to take the time to read the bitter denunciation of that bill made in the House by Mr Wilson, the Chairman of Ways and Means Committee His language in which he tells that according to his judgment it gives a bounty of $100 000 000 to the great Sugar Trust I will not stop to read, because it is so familiar to every intelligent citizen, nor the language of the President of the United States, in which he says that to adopt this bill is to commit "party perfidy and party dishonesty, and yet I find to day Senator Hill in the State of New York, and Chairman Wilson in the state of Virginia, and across the water amongst his friends in Great Britain, pronouncing this bill as a step towards the advancement of free trade

But they say this bill is a better bill than the McKinley Bill In what respect? It is like the McKinley Bill in this respect, that it adopts the principle of protection to American industries It is unlike the McKinley Bill in this respect, that it protects some industries and fails to protect others. To that extent it is not protection but class legislation of the worst kind and favoritism It puts duties upon raw materials, so-called, some of them, and it puts raw material, so-called some of them, on the free list It has duties for protection and it has duties for revenue and it has no duties at all It is not a redemption of Democratic pledges because it is not a tariff for revenue only, but a tariff partly for protection and partly not, and if the McKinley Bill is unconstitutional then this bill is unconstitutional too But that is not the worst of it It is full of sorts of unjust discriminations Coal and

(Continued on fourth page)

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

The Bucks County Gazette

JESSE O. THOMAS, Editor.
OFFICE—CORNER RADCLIFFE AND WALNUT STS.
One dollar per year, in advance.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.
THE GAZETTE will be pleased to receive at all times communications upon current topics. Anonymous communications however cannot be noticed. In all cases the writer's name is required, (not for publication) as a guarantee of good faith.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1894.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

GOVERNOR,
GEN DANIEL H. HASTINGS, of Centre Co
LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR,
WALTER LYON, of Allegheny County.
AUDITOR-GENERAL,
AMOS H. MYLIN, of Lancaster County.
SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS,
GEN. JAMES W. LATTA, of Philadelphia.
CONGRESSMAN-AT-LARGE,
GALUSHA A. GROW, of Susquehanna Co.
GEORGE F. HUFF, of Westmoreland Co.
COUNTY.
CONGRESS—SEVENTH DISTRICT,
HON. IRVING P. WANGER, Montgomery Co
STATE SENATOR,
HENRY G MOYER, of Perkasie Borough.
ASSEMBLY—UPPER,
HENRY S. FUNK, of East Springfield.
ASSEMBLY—MIDDLE,
HAMPTON W. RICE, of Solebury.
ASSEMBLY—LOWER,
JAMES PATTERSON, of Bristol Township.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
J. FREEMAN HENDRICKS, of Doylestown
PROTHONOTARY,
THOMAS J. JANNEY, of Middletown.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
JACOB M. GEISINGER, of Hilltown.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
EDMUND GODDARD, of Bridgeton.

PROTECTION IN ENGLAND.

Walter Besant, the well known English novelist, has been looking into Britain's trade policy and is not pleased with it. In a well directed attack upon free trade fallacies he roused inquiry and forced Sir A. Kay-Shuttleworth and Sir J. Hibbert to admit that a great sum of public money went abroad for supplies which could be produced at home. Mr. Besant brought to light many things not generally known. The Danes furnish more than half the pork used in the British navy; lubricating oil is supplied from America, boilers were recently brought from France and used in equipping gunboats. Bentwood chairs, England, are imported from America; the British fleet is supplied with Danish butter, and the admiralty use German boats; foreign paper, Bavarian pencils and Swedish matches are supplied to the government stationery offices.

All this means loss to labor at home. "Let us remember that $5,000,000 spent out of the country," argues Mr Besant, "deprives at least 1,500 British workingmen of their daily bread, and that it sends to the workhouse or abroad at least 7,500. Is that a matter to be disregarded?"

PROTECTION MUST PREVAIL.

It is evident from the present condition of labor that a great and distressing change has been and is pending. To make a mistake in deciding why this condition of industrial unrest and idleness has set in would make matters worse. To fairly understand what the trouble is intelligent action can be taken.

The Democratic party proclaimed the old Calhoun doctrine of free trade. The people elected them on that issue. As soon as this was done business adjusted itself for the change in a heavy reduction in wages. To look elsewhere for the disease and to apply any other remedy than protection will only prolong the disaster.

We are in the midst of what our past experience teaches us would result from the election of a party to power that would abandon the protective policy. After 1816, after 1833 and after 1846 tell the same story. Everywhere an abundance of everything to add to our prosperity except work for our people. Without protection work for the American laborer at American wages has never been, and will never be, found. The party that will not give us protection cannot give us prosperity.

THE STOREKEEPER'S TRADE.

The storekeeper is congratulating himself upon a slight improvement in his business, and he needs it badly enough. He is thankful, indeed, for the little revival that he is now experiencing, but wonders why he is not doing the rushing business that he did in 1892. Those were the good old palmy days when everybody had work and money to spend. His store was always full then, and he could go home at the end of each week feeling content with himself and the world at large. But how different has his business been this year. He might have discharged all his help, but kept more hands than he needed, partly out of sympathy and partly because he hoped every day that business would improve. Many was the time that he has looked out at his empty store and wondered if he would be able to pay the month's rent and salaries when they became due. He is doing a little better now, but not much. That big boom in business that was to follow the passage of a Democratic free trade tariff bill has not turned up yet. The storekeeper is still waiting for it.

CORRECT THE BLUNDER.

The way that the northern states supported the Democratic nominee for president in 1892 really looked as if a delirium had seized upon the people. In every instance, however, since that fateful year, where the people have been called upon to ratify or condemn their former action, the result has been an overwhelming announcement against the fearful mistake into which they fell.

Every true friend of industry and the hundreds of thousands of the unemployed throughout the length and breadth of the country will look to the industrious east and the great northwest for a thunder of protest against the party of free trade in the coming election, and for such a control in the next congress as will check further tariff reductions until all branches of the government can be recovered in 1896, and the devastated industries of the land be rehabilitated and restored by wise, effective protection laws. The emphatic protest from Louisiana, too, will be one of the features of this year's congressional election.

VOTE THE FIRST COLUMN.

On the official ballot as prepared by the state department is a column headed "Independent Republican."

Voters should not be misled by this. The regular Republican ticket is in the first column of the ballot as it will be presented to the voter by the election officers. To vote the staight Republican ticket put your cross in the place prepared on the first column of the official ballot. The straight Republican ticket will be found on the first column of every ballot. Vote there and nowhere else. Any deviation from this rule is likely to result in a ballot cast entirely unsatisfactory to the voter.

A SHORT HORSE SOON CURRIED.

The Philadelphia Record of a recent date said:

In a speech delivered in Pittsburg on Friday Mr. Charles Emory Smith said that "under the policy of protection from 1870 to 1890 the American people had made and saved more than had been made and saved in the first eighteen centuries of the Christian era." If there are any people outside of a lunatic asylum who believe such extravagance they will be bound by every consideration of interest and patriotism to agitate for a [illegible] of the new tariff and for the speedy restoration of a high protective policy.

Will The Record allow itself to be held to its word? If so we shall compel it either to agitate for "speedy restoration of a high protective policy" or else to take its place in a lunatic asylum. The statement that "under the policy of protection from 1870 to 1890 the American people made and saved more than had been made and saved by all the world in the first eighteen centuries of the Christian era" is undoubtedly a very striking and apparently incredible declaration, and to the unreflecting mind of The Record it seems monstrously extravagant. But it is literally and absolutely true, as a brief examination will suffice to show.

The amount "made and saved by all the world in the first eighteen centuries of the Christian era" is manifestly the amount of the world's wealth in 1800. That amount represents what was saved and stored up and came down from the preceding ages. Now, what was the wealth of the world in 1800? The exact figures of the aggregate are nowhere accessible and cannot be precisely stated; but we can reach an approximately accurate result by taking the known wealth of the richest nations and deducing the total from the items.

Mulhall's great work on statistics puts the aggregate wealth in 1800 of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland at £1,740,000,000, or about $8,500,000,000. The wealth of France at the same period is given in the same work upon various French authorities as £1,520,000,000, or about $7,600,000,000. There is no close estimate of the wealth of Germany at that time, but it was certainly much less than that of France. The figures grow very much smaller as we go to Italy, Russia, Spain and the other countries of Europe. We shall clearly be within the bounds of safe calculation if we assume that in 1800 Great Britain, the richest of all the countries, held one-fourth of the wealth of Europe. That would place the total wealth of Europe at $34,000,000,000. The United States had just begun and her accumulation was insignificant. Asia, Africa and South America were nowhere at all in 1800, but concede these outlying parts $2,000,000,000. That makes the wealth of the world in 1800 about $36,000,000,000.

Now, what did the United States under protection make and save from 1870 to 1890? A very simple question. The census answers. In 1870 the wealth of the United States was $27,000,000,000; in 1890 it was $64,000,000,000. Net gain, made and saved, $37,000,000,000, or at least $1,000,000,000 more than the too liberal estimate of what the world had made and saved in the first eighteen centuries of the Christian era. The declaration of the speaker at Pittsburg is thus shown to be literally correct. He is not in the habit of making public statements without knowing whereof he speaks.

We now ask The Record upon its own voluntary word either "to agitate for the repeal of the new tariff and for the speedy restoration of a high protective policy" or else take itself to a lunatic asylum.—Philadelphia Press.

SMOKE FROM THE CHIMNEY.

Not later than the early part of this gentlemen living in St Louis were invited to visit the springs at St. Clair, Michigan, where they were highly entertained and had a trip on a steam yacht up the river. During this trip the captain called the attention of the party to a smoke stack, 100 or more feet high, saying: "See that smoke coming from the chimney? That factory has been closed for eighteen years, and last week was the first time since 1876 that it has been in operation."

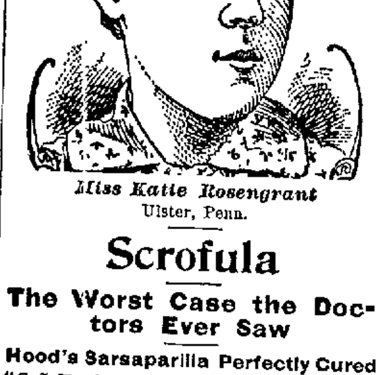
A couple of prominent St. Louis citizens, who are strong Democrats, immediately jumped up and said: "What can McKinley say to that? Here we have started a factory running that has been idle for eighteen years."

As soon as they had finished their little jubilee the captain quietly remarked: "Gentlemen, that factory is on the Canadian shore." It was then the turn of the rest of members of the party to laugh.

$100 Reward, $100.

The reader of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.



Miss Katie Rosengrant
Ulster, Penn.

Scrofula

The Worst Case the Doctors Ever Saw

Hood's Sarsaparilla Perfectly Cured

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"Dear Sirs:—I wish to testify to the great value of Hood's Sarsaparilla. For some time I had been troubled with scrofula, which early last winter assumed a very bad form.

Sores Appeared on My Face

and hands and gradually increased in number until they reached to my shoulder. The doctors said it was the worst case of scrofula they ever saw and I also went so far as to say it was incurable. I tried ointments and other remedies but to no avail. A friend recommended Hood's

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Sarsaparilla, and although I was completely discouraged, as a last chance I resolved to give it a trial. After taking one bottle I noticed the sores had commenced to heal. After the sixth bottle

They Were All Healed.

I continued to take it, however, until I had used nine bottles, and now I am perfectly well." MISS KATIE ROSENGRANT, Ulster, Penn.

Hood's Pills are prompt and efficient, yet easy in action. Sold by all druggists. 25c.

AN INQUIRING ENGLISHMAN.

An Englishman, James Edgecombe, writes from London to the Birmingham Post to make some comment upon the recent speech of Mr. William L. Wilson to his British constituents at the chamber of commerce banquet in London. Mr. Edgecombe wants to know how it has happened that, if one tariff has been so destructive to American interests, the United States within forty years has built up an iron and steel industry greater than that of England. England used to lead the world in this business, but, observes Edgecombe, "the tariff protection of the United States has placed us second." This inquirer also wants to know how protection has harmed the American people if it be true, as Wilson says, that we have created here a manufacturing plant which will meet the home demand fully by running for six months in the year. It is not indeed reasonable to condemn a system which has within three decades made the nation self contained and self dependent. These thoughts, of course, occurred to every intelligent Englishman who harkened to Wilson. His hearers must have wondered, first, how so foolish a man could ever have been raised to so high a place; second, how he could have supposed his audience so stupid as not to perceive that his entire performance at Washington was in the interest of Europe, and, third, that an American citizen could find satisfaction in honors paid to him by the industrial enemies of his country because he had sacrificed the interests of his own people to them.—The Manufacturer.

POINTS OF DIFFERENCE.

The American sheep farmer and wool grower pays taxes for township purposes; pays taxes for county purposes; pays taxes for state purposes; contributes to the building of churches; contributes to the support of the ministry, seeks to raise and educate his children to be useful, Christian people in the world. His lands are valued at $25 to $100 per acre.

The Australian sheep grower raises wool on lands rented for a few cents per acre. He pays no township taxes; he pays no county taxes; he pays no state taxes; he pays no road or bridge taxes; he supports no church or other enlightening institution. He simply raises wool, and now under the new tariff law he comes into the American market and competes with the American farmer.

This is "tariff reform"—free wool to drive the American farmer out of business; to reduce him and his family to want; to rob him of the thousands of dollars that his sheep were worth under protection.

VOTE THE FIRST COLUMN

On the official ballot as prepared by the state department is a column headed "Independent Republican."

Voters should not be misled by this. The regular Republican ticket is in the first column of the ballot, as it will be presented to the voter by the election officers. To vote the straight Republican ticket put your cross in the place prepared on the first column of the official ballot. The straight Republican ticket will be found on the first column of every ballot. Vote there and nowhere else. Any deviation from this rule is likely to result in a ballot cast entirely unsatisfactory to the voter.

LABOR AND CAPITAL.

The claim that the protective policy robs labor for the benefit of capital is shown to be false by results. Under protection labor has steadily gained on capital in the division of their united earnings. In 1860 labor received $44.50 and in 1890 $54 50 out of each hundred dollars' worth of net products, while capital had $55 50 in 1860 $289 to $485, or 70 per cent, while capital went from $361 to $408, an advance of only 40 per cent. This shows a difference in favor of labor of 30 per cent.

HE STRUCK IT RIGHT.

"What hez this Democratic free trade congress done?" asked the rural stump speaker in strident tones of indignation. As he paused for a reply a man with a big double bass voice answered. "It hez done the American people."—Washington Star.

Purify your blood, tone up the system, and regulate the digestive organs by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. Sold by all druggists.

Wanamaker's.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, October 29, 1894.

Dress Goods—
High Novelties

Many of the rich new stuffs in our Dress Goods were not seen in Paris by any American wholesale buyer save our own. Many of them were shown at retail simultaneously in our store and in Paris and nowhere else.

The highest novelties, the $3, $4 and $5 stuffs, were in small quantities and great varieties. No duplicates. Early buying gives best selections and wise women will not defer longer.

Evidence is cumulative that the outside world endorses the fact well known to us that the richest, rarest, completest stock of Dress Goods in America this season has been (and is) here.

Dress Goods—
Medium Priced

Elegance coupled with economy pervades the stock. Richness roams through the grades from 25c to $1. Do not forget that our distributing power is always a bargain winner. We conquer prices, but the Public gets the dividends.

Just a few points selected at random from hundreds:

At 25c the yard.
Camel's-Hair Serge, navy blue and black all-wool, and sold in the usual way at 50c.

At 37½c the yard.
Silk mixed fancy Cheviot that would be considered cheap at 50c.

At 50c the yard.
Storm Serge, all-wool, in navy blue and black, that was made to sell at 75c.

At 75c the yard.
Fancy Serge, sprinkled with silk threads that give a pretty effect; and made to sell at $1.25.

At 75c the yard.
Fancy Cheviot, medium rough, all the manufacturer had, and was surprised to see it sell for less than $1.25.

Wanamaker.

At 75c the yard.
Fancy Cheviot, another make of all-wool stuff, and is selling in some places at $1.25.

At $1 the yard.
40-inch French Boucle, six colors; would be regularly $1.25.

Sewing Machines

There is a new era in the Sewing Machine business. It used to be that you paid three times as much for a Sewing Machine as it was worth. One-third went for the Machine and two-thirds to support an agency system from which the customer did not derive a fraction of a cent of benefit. And you are still told that you ought to tax yourself sixty-seven per cent to continue that sham.

It is similar to the long discussion as to whether books should be sold as merchandise or by a false system that imposed fictitious values upon retail buyers. That battle was completely won for the public as this will be.

The Quaker City Sewing Machines sold by us are peers of the best. We quote prices from a similar make and those of the Quaker City together. The comparison is fair, the Machines similar, the finish fully equal.

Cabinet Case, xxx make,	$90 00
Cabinet Case, Quaker City,	$35 00
Saving,	$55.00
Drop Head, xxx make,	$60 00
Drop Head, Quaker City,	$25.00
Saving,	$35.00
Ornamented Stand, xxx make,	$60 00
Ornamented Stand, Quaker City,	$23 50
Saving,	$36 50
[illegible]	[illegible]
Ornamented Stand, Quaker City,	$20 00
Saving,	$35.00
Plain Stand, xxx made,	$50.00
Plain Stand, Quaker City,	$18 00
Saving,	$32 00

Within a few months we have placed six hundred of these Machines in this city, but that's only a beginning, Experience will prove the truth of every claim we make for them.

Bed Blankets

The four sorts we tell of give the measure of maybe forty sorts that get no word in the papers.

We never before sold Blankets of equal quality for so little money.

At $2 the pair.
Heavy, good size, 70x80 in, cotton warp Blankets.

At $3 the pair.
Warm, thoroughly well made and perfectly finished Blankets, 70x80 in., good weight.

At $4 the pair.
Heavy, 6 lbs., strictly pure wool Blankets, 76x86 in.; warm, strong, sightly.

At $6 the pair.
Large, 82x88 in., clean, long staple scoured wool filled on light cotton warp; weight 7 lbs.

And special values up to the finest at $20 the pair.

Three Reference Books

The Book Store bristles with bargains as big.

Chambers' Encyclopædia.
Rewritten and enlarged by American and English editors, 17,560 columns of reading matter, 11,000,000 words, 3037 illustrations, 92 two-page colored maps, 70 plain maps, ten octavo volumes, in handsome half leather binding, $25 the set.

The America Encyclopædic Dictionary.
Originally published in England. Now thoroughly Americanized, particularly as to spelling and peculiarities of expression. To be completed in four quarto vols. (Vols. 1, 2 and 3 now ready). $1.25 the volume.

The Wanamaker Family Atlas of the World.
Accurate maps of countries and plans of cities—147 maps and plans. With useful information. Large 4to vols.—16 by 13 inches. Equal to a $5 Atlas—price, $1.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

Dr. C. E. King,
DENTIST,
202 Mill Street, Bristol,
(Over Pursell's Drug Store.)
Teeth extracted without pain, 50 cents.

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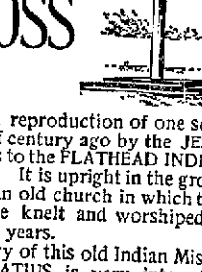

CROSS

Is the exact reproduction of one set up nearly a half century ago by the JESUIT Missionaries to the FLATHEAD INDIANS in Montana. It is upright in the ground in front of an old church in which these Indians have knelt and worshiped for Lo, all these years.

The history of this old Indian Mission of ST. IGNATIUS is very interesting. Send CHAS. S. FEE, Gen. Pass. Agent, Northern Pacific R. R., at St. Paul, Minn., six cents in postage and your address and he will send you a beautiful booklet, with colored illustrations, telling all about this and other old Indian Missions in Montana and Idaho.

Miscellaneous

Auditor's Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED Auditor, appointed by the Orphan's Court of Bucks County, to report distribution of the balance remaining in the hands of Sophia Jackson, administratrix of Jesse Jackson, deceased, to and among the parties legally entitled to receive the same. Hereby gives notice, that in the discharge of his duties as such Auditor, he will meet all parties in interest at his office in Bristol Borough, on FRIDAY, NOVEMBER SECOND, A. D. 1894, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, when and where they may attend, if they see proper.

JOHN C. STUCKERT,
Auditor.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
Farmers' National Bank of Bucks Co.

At Bristol, in the State of Pennsylvania at the close of business, October 2d, 1894.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$498,884 55
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		40,000 00
U. S. Bonds on hand		6,000 00
Premiums on U. S. Bonds		787 50
Stocks, securities, etc		55,588 53
Banking-house, furniture and fixtures		9,500 00
Due from National Banks (not Reserve Agents)		2,367 79
Due from approved reserve agents		33,338 09
Checks and other cash items		2,144 86
Notes of other National Banks		2[illegible] 00
Nickels and cents		98 04
LAWFUL MONEY RESERVE IN BANK viz		
Specie	$36,240 00	
Legal tender notes	28,760 00	65,000 00
Redemption fund with U. S Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation)		1,800 00
TOTAL		$715,803 36

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$ 92 220 00
Surplus fund	120,000 00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	15,776 56
National Bank notes outstanding	31,680 00
Due to other National Banks	6,362 24
Due to State Bank and bankers	478 00
Dividends unpaid	250 80
Individual deposits subject to check	149,034 86
TOTAL	$715 803 36

State of Penna., County of Bucks, ss:

I, Charles E. Scott, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly affirm that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES E. SCOTT, Cashier.

Subscribed and affirmed to before me this 5th day of October, 1894

W. H. BOOZ, Notary Public.

CORRECT—Attest:
BENJ. J. TAYLOR,
L. A. HOGUET, } Directors
EDWARD SWAIN,

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT OF BUCKS COUNTY.

In the matter of the partition of Real Estate of JOHN DUNCAN, deceased.

To the heirs of JOHN DUNCAN, deceased, and all others interested.

You are hereby notified that the said Court has granted the following rule:

And now to wit: Sept. 18th, 1894, The Court grants a rule on all parties interested to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Doylestown in and for the said County of Bucks, on the TWELFTH DAY of NOVEMBER, A. D. 1894, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to accept or refuse said real estate, and also to show cause why the same should not be sold by order of Court.

ALONZO NICHOLAS,
High Sheriff of Bucks County.

[illegible] & WRIGHT,
Attorneys for Petitioner.
Sheriff's Office, Doylestown, Oct. 8, 1894

DO YOUR SHOES FIT?

There's more in it than you think of at first. A little nagging pain and pretty soon your nerves are on edge—then you're cross. Shoes that fit wear better than those that don't fit. They feel better, look better and cost no more. It costs no more to make a shoe right than wrong. A little care needed—that's all.

At the New Shoe Store on Dorrance Street, recently opened by GEORGE W. BOOTH the right kind of Shoes, warranted to fit, can be found at reasonable prices. Repairing promptly done.

All shoes that I sell I warrant and if they rip they will be sewed without cost to the buyer. Misses and Children's Russet Shoes a specialty.

GEORGE W. BOOTH,
321 DORRANCE ST.,
Bristol, Pa.

Household Enamel

Supersedes Paint and Varnish. Can be applied to any smooth surface, on Furniture, Wood, Glass, any kind of Metal, including Kitchen Utensils.

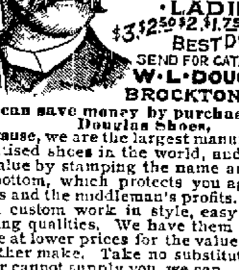
Makes old articles look new, and is much used on Bicycles, Carriages, Stoves, etc

Requires only one coat, is applied cold with brush, and dries absolutely hard and glossy in 2 hours—will not crack, chip blister or rub off.

Sample bottles sent on receipt of price, 2 ounces, 15c., 4 ounces, 25c., 8 ounces, 40c.

West Deer Park Printing Ink Co.,
4 New Reade Street,
NEW YORK.
AGENTS WANTED.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE IS THE BEST. NO SQUEAKING.



$5. CORDOVAN, FRENCH & ENAMELLED CALF.
$4.$3.50 FINE CALF & KANGAROO.
$3.50 POLICE, 3 SOLES.
$2.50 $2. WORKINGMENS EXTRA FINE.
$2.$1.75 BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES.
·LADIES·
$3.$2.50 $2.$1.75 BEST DONGOLA.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE
W·L·DOUGLAS,
BROCKTON, MASS.

You can save money by purchasing W. L. Douglas Shoes,

Because, we are the largest manufacturers of advertised shoes in the world, and guarantee the value by stamping the name and price on the bottom, which protects you against high prices and the middleman's profits. Our shoes equal custom work in style, easy fitting and wearing qualities. We have them sold everywhere at lower prices for the value given than any other make. Take no substitute. If your dealer cannot supply you, we can. Sold by

Dealer, whose name will shortly appear here. Agent wanted. Apply at once.

Swarthmore College,
Swarthmore, Pa.

Under care of Friends. Opens 9th month 18th, 1894. Full College Courses for young men and young women, leading to Classical, Engineering, Scientific and Literary degrees. Machine shops, laboratories and libraries. For Catalogue and particulars address

CHARLES DeGARMO, Ph.D., President.

Agents Wanted

TO CANVASS for the sale of OUR HOME GROWN Nursery Stock. Special terms. Established 1846. W. T SMITH & CO., The Geneva Nursery, Geneva, N. Y. One of the Largest and Best Known Nurseries in the United States.

Cholerine Mixture

is an old and valuable Medicine for Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, Dysentery and other troubles of the intestines.

Every family should have it in case of sudden attacks.

50c. a bottle
—at—
Dr. Pursell's Drug Store.

Miscellaneous

An Ordinance

Repealing an Ordinance entitled "An Ordinance concerning erections extending into the footways of the streets of Bristol borough," enacted the Twenty-seventh day of September, A D 1853.

The Burgess and Council of the Borough Bristol do ordain:

SECTION 1 That an ordinance entitled "An Ordinance concerning erections extending into the footways of the streets of Bristol borough" enacted the 27th day of September, A. D 1853, be and the same is hereby repealed.

SEC. That whenever hereafter any building to which there may be attached or pertain any encroachment or erection heretofore set up and maintained under the authority of the aforesaid ordinance of September 27, 1853, shall be torn down, that then and in such case any encroachment or erection so pertaining thereto shall be removed and shall not be re-erected.

Enacted into an Ordinance at the Council Chamber of the Borough of Bristol this 8th day of October, 1894.

THOMAS B HARKINS, Burgess.
Attest—J. WESLEY WRIGHT, Clerk.

An Ordinance

Regulating the granting of permits for the erection or alteration of buildings in the Borough of Bristol.

The Burgess and Council of the Borough of Bristol do ordain:

SECTION 1. That from and after the passage of this ordinance it shall not be lawful for any person or persons, firm or corporation, to erect, construct or alter any store-house, factory, dwelling house or any other building within the corporate limits of the Borough of Bristol without having first taken out a permit therefor as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. That whenever any person or persons, firm or corporation shall be desirous of erecting, constructing or altering any store-house, factory, dwelling-house or any other building within the corporate limits aforesaid, he or they shall first make application in writing to the Town Clerk for a permit for that purpose. Said application shall be made out upon a printed form approved by the Committee of Streets and Highways of the Borough Council and furnished to applicants free of charge, and shall set forth name of applicant, whether owner or contractor, the location of the building proposed to be erected, the name of the owner thereof, the dimensions and manner of construction of the same, or the nature of the proposed additions or alterations with the estimated cost of such new buildings. Said application shall also set forth the number of feet in the public street desired to be used for the temporary storage of building material and the length of time for which it is desired so to use such portion of the highway.

SEC 3. That upon receipt of such application it shall be the duty of the Town Clerk to issue a permit as aforesaid, upon the payment of the following fees, to wit:

For each new building whereof cost of construction shall be one thousand (1,000) dollars or less, three (3) dollars.

For each new building costing over one thousand (1,000) dollars and not exceeding five thousand (5,000) dollars, six (6) dollars.

For each new building costing five thousand (5,000) dollars and exceeding fifteen thousand (15,000) dollars, ten (10) dollars.

For each new building costing over fifteen thousand (15,000) dollars, for each additional thousand dollars, fifty (50) cents.

For alterations or additions where cost will not exceed one thousand (1,000) dollars, two (2) dollars.

For alterations or additions where cost exceeds one thousand (1000) dollars, for each five hundred (500) dollars additional, twenty-five (25) cents.

For use of street for depositing material, 1 cent per week per lineal foot, no permit to be issued for less space than five lineal feet or less sum than fifty (50) cents per week or fraction thereof. PROVIDED, that no permit shall be issued for the use or occupancy of any street, lane or alley for a longer period than four months at one time; and PROVIDED FURTHER, that no permit for such use or occupancy shall be construed as to release from any loss or damage to which any owner or contractor may become liable on account of such use or occupancy as aforesaid, by virtue of permits granted under the provisions of this ordinance.

SEC. 4 That any individual, firm or corporation who shall erect, construct, alter or repair any dwelling-house, store house, factory, or any other building within the limits of the Borough aforesaid, without having first taken out a permit as hereinbefore provided, shall forfeit and pay for the use of the Borough the sum of Fifty Dollars, to be recovered as debts of like amount are now by law recoverable, together with costs of prosecution.

SEC. 5 That the space to be occupied [illegible] street, lane or alley aforesaid for the temporary storage of building material shall not exceed in length the frontage of the premises about to be built upon or repaired and forty feet in addition thereto, the deposit of materials shall not exceed eight feet in width and ten feet in height, and shall not extend more than one foot over the curbstone. A gutterway shall be left along the curb twelve inches high with clean-out holes 12x18 inches, at least twenty feet apart. A sufficient passage or cartway shall at all times be left unencumbered between such building material and the opposite curb-stone for passage of vehicles, and no building material shall be placed within four feet of any flagging or flag-stone crossing. Should it be necessary to erect scaffolding may be put up under the direction of the Building Inspector, who shall see that it is made and maintained safe, and so constructed as to allow a clear headway of not less than seven feet, and that it shall be built so as to give a clear width of not less than six feet on the sidewalk. Any person, firm or corporation, owner of premises under construction, alteration or repair failing to comply with the requirements of this section, shall forfeit and pay for the use of the Borough, Ten Dollars for each day or fraction thereof during which such non-compliance with said requirements shall continue, to be recovered as debts of like amount are now by law recoverable, with costs of prosecution.

SEC. 6. That it shall be the duty of persons, owners or contractors placing building material, or making any excavation upon, or across the cartway of any public highway in said Borough, to place and keep thereon a lighted lantern of red glass from sunset to sunrise. Where such obstruction or excavation shall exceed ten feet in length or breadth one such lantern shall be placed at each end thereof. Any person neglecting or refusing to comply with this section shall for each offense forfeit and pay for the use of the Borough the sum of Five Dollars, recoverable as debts of like amount are by law recoverable, with costs of prosecution.

SEC. 7. That no permit shall be issued for the erection of any stable within fifty feet of the line of any street within the Borough aforesaid PROVIDED, that upon corner properties, or upon properties adjoining a corner property, permits may be issued for the erection of stables within any distance from the side street upon a certificate signed by the Committee on Streets and Highways that application has been made to said Committee for the privilege, and that the same has been approved by said Committee.

SEC. 8. That an ordinance entitled "An Ordinance to regulate the granting of building permits in the Borough of Bristol, and fix the price of the same," enacted 13th day of April, A. D., 1874, as well as all other ordinances which in any manner conflict or are inconsistent with the provisions of the foregoing ordinance, be and the same are hereby repealed.

Enacted into an Ordinance at the Council Chamber of the Borough of Bristol this 8th day of October, A. D 1894.

THOMAS B. HARKINS, Burgess.
Attest—J WESLEY WRIGHT, Clerk.

Columbia Bicycle

Agent also for

Derby, Hartford, Crescent

And other leading makes.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND WHEELS on hand at Lowest Prices.

Repairing Promptly Attended to.

C. R. THOMPSON,
611 BATH ST. 321 DORRANCE ST.
BRISTOL, PA.

PHOTOGRAPHS!
Only 25c PER DOZEN
ECTYPES
THE NEW PHOTOGRAPHS.

Send a cabinet or card picture and I will make you one dozen small photographs, handsomely finished, for 25 cents, and return your photograph.

H. VANTINE,
PHOTOGRAPHER,
Morrisville, Pa.

Miscellaneous

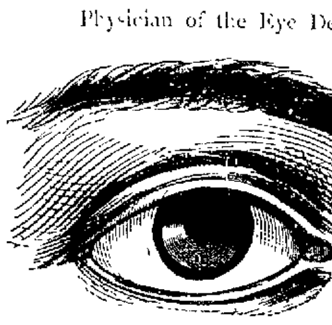
WEAVERS WANTED.

Good WEAVERS can get steady employment on good work in our mills at Bristol, Pa., and can earn as much as in any other mill upon our class of goods—that is from $7 to $12 per week, according to their industry and skill. Our prices are the same as elsewhere paid on the same class of material and goods. Our work can be learned in a few days by competent gingham weavers.

Edward T. Steel & Co.

Dr. M. W. Fellman, Oculist,
OF THE
Wm. Fellman Optical Co.,
2356 N. Front Street, Philadelphia,

Physician of the Eye Department of Pennsylvania Hospital,



Will be in BRISTOL,
EVERY OTHER WEDNESDAY
All disease Eyes treated and defective vision corrected
Eyes examined free for glasses
Will be at Dr. H. L. Sickels' Office, No. 226 Mill Street, on
Wednesday, Nov. 14th,
From 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

IF IN NEED OF

Advertising Cards
Billheads and Badges
Cards
Dance Orders
Envelopes
Fancy Work
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Hand Bills
Illustrated Circulars
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Komic Kuts
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Our Prices Low
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Quick Work
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Visiting Cards
Wedding Invitations
Xpress Prepaid
You will find us
Zealous to please

— Call at —
THE GAZETTE OFFICE,
Radcliffe and Walnut Streets,
Bristol, Penn'a

Where to Attend School

We impart a thorough knowledge of the COMMERCIAL STUDIES at the cost of less time and money than other schools. THOUSANDS owe their success in life (so they say) to the training they received here. We made BREAD-WINNERS of them. We want you to know us; write and we will tell you all about this LIVE SCHOOL. N. B. We assist graduates to positions. PALMS BUSINESS COLLEGE, 1708-1710 Chestnut St., PHILA.

R. A. THOMPSON & SONS, BRISTOL, PA. BEST GOODS. CASH SALES. LOWEST PRICES.

HEADQUARTERS FOR
CANNED GOODS

Sole Agents for THE FAVORITE Brand Tomatoes, June Peas, Corn, String Beans, Lima Beans.

Largest Stock of Reliable Groceries at Lowest Cash Prices.

NEW OCTOBER IDEAS.

A NEW DRESS

WHAT more interesting to the average woman just now unless it be the question where she can find the best and prettiest variety at the lowest prices. We do not claim the largest store in the United States, but we do claim as fine a stock of new Dress Goods as was ever seen in this town and as low prices as can be found anywhere else.

Fine Covert Suitings, 42 inches wide, 50c. Made to retail at 75c.
Fancy Iridescent Suitings, 38 inches wide, 45c.
Colored Serges, 45 inches wide.
All Wool Henriettas, 45 inches wide.
Fine All Wool French Plaids.
A large variety of Cotton Plaids at 12½c.

Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's Winter Underwear at Bargain Prices.
Ladies' Extra Heavy Ribbed Cotton Vests and Pants at 25c the garment.
Gentlemen's Natural Wool and Scarlet Shirts and Drawers.
Children's Fine Natural Scarlet and White Shirts, Drawers and Pants.

INCOMPARABLE BLANKET PRICES

10 x 4 Blankets, (not all wool) 50c.
Blankets, 10 x 4 and 11 x 4, from 50c to $6 a pair.
In this season of putting up stoves **Oil Cloths** for same are necessary, of which you will find a large assortment here.
Also Carpets at Low Prices.

J. WESLEY WRIGHT,
MILL STREET, BRISTOL, PA.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS

The Queen of Fall Flowers are now in full bloom. Pot plants of 'Mums are now ready for sale. Also Cosmos, Violets, Carnations and other fall flowers.

Nice Rose Buds 25 cents per dozen. Palms, Blooming Plants and Ferns in great variety.

Hyacinths for pots and glasses 10 cents each, 3 for 25 cents.

A fine lot of Palms, must be sold to make room, will sell very cheap.

Shade Trees and Grape Vines—everything for the garden and lawn.

Decorative plants for weddings and balls. Bouquets and floral designs at short notice. Visitors are always welcome.

J. T. DeWITT,
POND STREET,
Above Walnut

Dr. C. H. DILTS,
—DENTIST,—
Has removed to—
221 E. State St., TRENTON, N J
Will be at his former office
326 Mill St., BRISTOL, PA.,
Every MONDAY and SATURDAY.

Peirce School

The Representative Business School of America for Both Sexes.

Second, Third and Fourth Floors of THE RECORD BUILDING, 917-919 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

Thirty Years Under One Management.
Thomas May Peirce, A. M., Ph. D.,
Principal and Founder.

DAY AND EVENING SESSIONS.

This is a High Grade School, which couples a good English education with a systematic business training. Ex-President Harrison says of it: "It has an eminently practical curriculum."

A complete all-round equipment for business life, Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Correspondence, Customs, Commercial Law, Banking, etc.

Graduates are Successfully .....Assisted to Positions.

Peirce School is headquarters for the Mercantile Community and is called upon when young men and women are needed for counting room or office.

The Fall and Winter Term will begin on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1894. Entrance examinations held daily throughout the year. Enrollment blanks on application. Call or send for descriptive printed matter concerning the School.

C. Williamson,
PAPER HANGER,
Dealer in Wall Papers,
—Cor. Mill and Pond Streets,
BRISTOL, PA.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

The Bucks County Gazette.

Entered at the Bristol Post Office as second class matter.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1894.

HOW TO MAKE COFFEE

THERE ARE MANY WAYS, AND CONNOISSEURS DIFFER IN TASTES.

A Delicious Berry That Is Much Abused by American Cooks Who Do Not Know Its Possibilities—Some Recipes Which Are Not Widely Used or Known.

Have you ever passed a place where a person was making coffee and inhaled a wandering breeze of the delicious, inspiring fragrance? Every cup of coffee that is drunk should smell and taste just like that fragrant odor, which was the veritable soul of the berry seeking to escape from its transmutation into liquid. Unless you can arrest that slippery sylph of opulent fragrance or prevent the entire escape from your coffeepot before serving you are no expert, but a bungler.

The amount of badly made coffee that is inflicted on the public is simply enormous. One connoisseur says that there are not 20 places in New York, outside of private houses, where a first rate cup of coffee can be counted on. Another man about town says this is a gross exaggeration, declaring that no man is sure of a fine cup of coffee in more than half a dozen places in this city. Coffee, to be fit for civilized drinking, should be made, he asserts, on the principle of "little and often." Size in art is of all sizes, and bulk in coffee making runs the risk of a dreadful discount in the appreciation of the learned.

The best kind of coffeepot is one that has a filter. They can be had of many sizes and shapes, all the way from simplicity to an extreme of elegance. To secure a good infusion quickly the ground coffee should be placed in the cylinder on top of the coffeepot, the strainer should be pressed down on top of the coffee, and the boiling water should be poured over so that the infusion runs slowly. While it filters the pot ought to stand in a vessel containing very hot water, so that the infusion may keep a high degree of heat without allowing it to boil. Boiling is the spoiling of coffee.

If you are making coffee for a good many, take 1½ pounds of Java, 1½ of Maracaibo, a pound of Mocha and 7 gallons of water. The Mocha, which is meant for the aroma or bouquet, should have been but slightly roasted; the Maracaibo, which is for color, should be well roasted, and the Java, which is for body and effect, should be roasted just between the two.

Cafe a la Turque is made in a peculiar way and only appreciated by peculiar people. The recipe for its composition is this: Take Java and Mocha in equal proportions; grind and pass through a very fine sieve. Put ordinary black coffee, as many cups as needed, in a coffeepot, and for each cup add a teaspoonful of the sifted coffee and a lump of sugar. Boil this for two minutes; then take it off and pour in a little cold water to settle it. After it has stood a few minutes serve it with powdered sugar.

Iced coffee, in New York style, is merely cafe noir that has been cooled in a china freezer by placing ice around it, slightly salted. For what is called mixed coffee a pint of milk, a gill of cream, a gill of sirup and a quart of black coffee subjected to the same cooling process and served when just this side of freezing is considered a proper caper by all who are not real coffee connoisseurs.

Brandy coffee is prepared by some in the same way—a gill of brandy and 6 ounces of sugar to the quart of coffee taking the place of the other ingredients. But brandy coffee to most persons means a cup of cafe noir, over which a spoonful of brandy, poured on a lump of sugar, has been burnt. Just as the blue fringed golden flame is expiring the spoon should slip into the coffee, and after one deft stir the contents of the cup should glide down the gladdened throat.

A sherbet of coffee is quite fashionable now and quite delicious if properly made. To a quart of coffee add a quart of double cream and 12 ounces of sugar, and if you wish to be very chic add a few drops of vanilla essence. Then put this in a freezer with salted ice surrounding, keep the sides free as fast as the ice begins to cling, and when it has reached congelation serve in glasses.

Another fashion of coffee drinking, which was first introduced into this country by the Mexicans at the New Orleans exposition 10 years ago, and which is held in high esteem by some bon vivants, is to make coffee in the French way without boiling and then mix it with the very richest chocolate, half and half, or one to two, or two to one, the second proportion being perhaps the most frequent. This is to be served with whipped cream topped with a little sugar dust. The Mexicans used to use the Soconosco chocolate, which is made with a cinnamon addition and is rich beyond description.

In spite of the injunction about gilding refined gold or painting the lily, restless humanity has attempted to improve on coffee in worse ways than by marrying it to chocolate. For instance, take cafe au Kirsch, which is made by shaking up black coffee, cracked ice and Kirsch wasser in proportions to suit the taste. By devotees of the benign Arabian berry this is considered a profanation and eschewed accordingly, but for physical and mental depression, if one is not a habitual coffee drinker, it is a pick me up of rare potency.

Coffee is not a food, but a stimulant and an antidote against some kinds of poisoning. Its excessive use produces a trembling of the hands and a disease of the optic nerves. To keep one awake and to help one endure fatigue or exposure to rough weather there is probably no equal to coffee, except possibly the cacao plant of the Peruvians. Coffee and tobacco—which we owe to the Arab and the Indian—are the heavenly twins in the eyes of every true bohemian. But, like all blessings, they may become a curse.—New York World.

Position of a Scotch Peer.

A Scotch peer—unless he is a representative peer—cannot sit either in the commons or the lords. Sir William Harcourt neatly defined that unfortunate individual's case when giving evidence before the committee on Chiltern Hundreds. Said the chancellor of the exchequer, "His position reminds me of the old description of an amphibious animal, 'One that cannot live in water and that dies on dry land.'"—Glasgow Herald.

An Artistic Hint.

If one wishes to sketch some scene to remember and has a lack of pencils, a very effective way is to pass a piece of cardboard through the smoke of a candle until it is quite black. Then take a penknife and scratch upon it the landscape you want. Moonlight scenery is particularly effective done in this manner.

AT THE TOP.

Oh, the apple trees up in the orchard!
Like two chubby faces, I see
The russets and pippins, sly peeping,
Bet'ween leaves a-twinkle, at me!
And in the crisp breeze, as I'm longing
In vain for the beauties to drop,
A little, haunting song seems to whisper,
"The best fruit is found at the top!"

Oh, the gnarled and moss'd boughs upward reaching!
The cradle me now in their arms,
And outward I gaze on the orchard,
The river, the uplands and farms.
So, gazing, far, far out from childhood,
That blithe, breezy song ne'er will stop.
Fame, station, are won but by climbing.
"The best fruit is found at the top!"
—George Cooper in Detroit Free Press.

PETER'S LITTLE MISTAKE.

He Lost Big Money by His Purchase of Manhattan Island.

History tells us that in 1626 Peter Minuit bought Manhattan Island from the Indians and paid for it $24 in merchandise.

It has usually been thought that Peter took advantage of the ignorance of the untutored savage and made an excellent bargain for himself.

No doubt but that Peter thought it a good trade, particularly when he considered the value of lots after the streets would be laid out, Central park improved, Brooklyn bridge built and the island had a population of 2,000,000, for Peter was a shrewd real estate speculator and looked a long way ahead, with a correct, prophetic eye.

Notwithstanding all of Peter's shrewdness and foresight he made the mistake of his life and lost millions of dollars by his purchase. He didn't stop to figure interest.

Since 1626 the rate of interest in this country, where money has always been in demand, has ranged from 6 per cent up to highway robbery. It will be conservative to say that 8 per cent is a fair average.

Now, if Peter had loaned his $24 at 8 per cent compound interest from then until this date, what would its value be compared with the value of Manhattan Island?

At 8 per cent compound interest money will double once in about nine years. Now, there have been 29 times 9 years and 7 years more since Peter made his purchase. Then if he had loaned his $24 he would have had nearly $400,000 at the end of the first 160 years and more than $200,000,000 at the close of the second century, while in 1894 his principal of $24 would have grown to be $20,000,000,000—the value of Manhattan Island many times over.

So, in fact, the Indians got the best of the bargain, and no doubt they chuckled over the situation as they walked through Baxter street with the $24 worth of merchandise in their arms.—New York Herald.

Diet and Old Tom Parr.

"Bread and water," says a certain physician "is an admirable diet for those who would rival Methuselah, and fasting itself is an excellent promoter of their views." Perhaps so, but to the majority, we suspect, a spiritual or intellectual existence indefinitely prolonged only by such sensual privation would not seem worth enduring.

There is more comfort in knowing that one John Weeks could at 114, having recently married as a tenth wife a girl of 16, enjoy a meal of pork, bread and wine, a pint of the last and three pounds avoirdupois of the first. Not to multiply cases, Mr. Davis, the vicar of Staunton-on-Wye, may also be mentioned, who, at 105, "ate of hot rolls well buttered and drank plenty of tea and coffee for breakfast; at dinner consumed a variety of dishes," and supped on wine and roast meats.

After this Tom Parr's simple regimen of coarse meslin bread (made of several kinds of flour), green cheese, preferably with an onion, milk, metheglin and an occasional cup of ale, cider or perry, sounds very moderate. Our friends the quacks would have us believe he added his elixir to this diet, and that it was due only to his neglect of the precious homely medicine distilled from herbs that he died in London of high feeding and the best wines. But these authorities must not be credited.—Macmillan's Magazine.

Canon Bowles' Weakness.

Lady Lansdowne had both humor and intellect. No one enjoyed Bowles' good stories more than she did, judging from all we gather of those pleasant days. There were occasions when she is said to have "roasted" her dear old friend the canon. He became very absentminded and nervous in his later years and was always singularly alarmed by thunder and lightning. I have been told that when a widower he was once staying at Bowood when a terrific storm came on shortly after the guests had retired for the night. Lady Lansdowne was startled by hearing his bell ringing violently while she was undressing, and she at once sent her own maid to see what was wrong. After tapping at the door the young woman was admitted and said:

"Mr. Bowles, her ladyship has sent me to see what is the matter. Is there anything I can do for you, sir?"

"Oh, yes," said the old gentleman in a state of abject terror. "I'll give you a guinea if you'll stop here and sleep in the room."

The maid went back, laughing, to her mistress, to whom she told what had occurred and at breakfast the next morning Lady Lansdowne chaffed the good canon unmercifully, to the amusement of every one present.—Mrs. Crosse in Temple Bar.

Korean Children.

The children of Korea are extremely quaint and pretty, especially when only a few years old. At New Year's they are generally dressed up in brand new frocks, and though, according to our ideas of taste, we should not give yellow sleeves to a bright red jacket and wear this over a green frock, I must say that somehow or other it looks all right there and relieves the monotony of the sempiternal white garments. The faces of the children are whitened with chalk, and the hair is oiled and parted in the middle, plastered down and tied into one or two small pigtails.—Fortnightly Review.

A FAMOUS MONSTER.

An Old Time Wonder That Had an Eye In Its Knee.

In the writings of both Licetus and Zahn may be found descriptions and illustrations of a monster born at Ravenna, Italy, in the year 1511 or 1512, the exact date being somewhat uncertain. This monster had a body and shoulders like those of a young woman. There was but one leg, gradually tapering from the hips down and terminating in an immense, scaled claw, like that of a turkey buzzard. There were four toes, each tipped with a bony nail, three of them pointing to the left and one to the right. The creature had wings in place of arms and always held them in an erect position, as though ready to take flight at the slightest provocation. From the hips to the single knee the flesh was covered with large, well arranged feathers. From the knee joint to the foot the leg was scaled, like that of the common barnyard fowl, the spot where the feathers left off and the scales commenced being marked with a large lidless eye, which seemed to be altogether incapable of voluntary motion. The neck, head and general outlines of the face were those of a woman, but the ears were large and set very low, almost on the neck.

The head was covered with a queer mixture of scales, feathers and hair, but the oddity of the whole "upper story" was a pointed horn, which rose just in the edge of the hair on the center of the forehead. This horn was three inches in length, and, according to Zahn, "even a farmer would have mistaken it for the horn of a 2 year-old heifer had it been removed and shown to him."

The old time wonder mongers all give pictures and descriptions of this "horned Italian monster," but none, as far as I know, tells how long it lived or what was done with the body after death. There is a splendid tinted picture of it in John Ashton's "Curious Creatures," page 173.—St. Louis Republic.

A CATAMOUNT FIGHT.

THE MOUNTAIN LION IS A VERY VICIOUS ANTAGONIST.

Close Call For a Hunter Who Tried to Carry Off a Cub—The Man, With His Back Against a Rock, Did Battle With at Least a Dozen of the Brutes.

"There are no more vicious fighters in the whole animal kingdom than the mountain lions of the northwest," said Major Jackson of Spokane. "They combine the cunning and agility of the cat tribe with the strength of the lion and the ferocity of the tiger.

"I have never been much of a hunter, but a few years ago I had an adventure with mountain lions out in Washington that gave me enough of hunting big game for all time. I had captured some young bear, elk and foxes and started a small menagerie on my ranch.

"One day I was out in the hills looking at some timber, and near a mouth of a small cave in the rocks I found a young lion crawling about on the ground and whining like a kitten. It was only a few weeks old, and I decided to take it home and add it to my menagerie. I judged that there was a nest of the young animals somewhere among the rocks and that this one had ventured out and got lost while the old ones were away.

"I had no trouble in catching it, and he was too young to show fight. But as soon as I took it up in my arms it set up a dreadful screeching cry, a sort of cross between the wail of a frightened baby and the bark of a small dog. Fearing that the cries would bring the old lions home in a hurry I lost no time in getting away from the spot where I found my captive. I took off my coat and wrapping up the cub tried to stop its cries, but it was no use. It only made more noise.

"Before I had gone 100 yards I heard the bloodcurdling shriek of a full grown lion close behind me, and I knew that the mother of the cub was on my trail. Her cry must have been a call for help. In 10 seconds it was answered as many times and the cries came from all directions.

"I was surrounded by mountain lions, and I knew that the cry of the cub would rouse them to fury. I hated to lose the expected addition to my menagerie, but I dropped that lion cub as if it had been a hot brick. Instead of running away, as I thought it would, the cub lay down right under my feet and made more noise than ever.

"Then I started to run to get away from it, but a swaying of the branches of two trees in front of me and a chorus of fierce shrieks close behind warned me that I was too late. At least a dozen full grown mountain lions, I judged, were closing in around me, and they were there for business.

"Some 10 yards ahead of where I stood I saw a big rock that rose out of the ground 15 feet or more. I made a dash for that rock and reached it just in time. Backing up against it I faced half a dozen of full grown lions, and they were as vicious a looking lot as I ever saw. I had hoped that they would stop when they found that the cub was safe, but they didn't. I had my winchester with me, and the chamber was full of cartridges.

"When I faced my pursuers, some of them were on the ground, leaping along like cats at play, while others were in the trees springing from branch to branch with prodigious jumps. They were still giving vent to their cries, which were enough to raise a man's hair when heard at a distance. All the time they were coming closer, and two of those on the ground were creeping along ready to spring at my throat as soon as they were near enough.

"The apparent hopelessness of my situation seemed to steady my nerves, and, taking careful aim at the nearest lion, I fired. With a new kind of screech the brute leaped five feet into the air and fell back dead. But there was another one on the ground almost as near as the first and still advancing.

"A second shot finished that one, and then I glanced at those in the trees. I saw two glaring down at me, with their eyes gleaming like balls of fire. Both were crouching for a spring. I shot the nearest one, and again my bullet reached a vital spot.

"Before I could throw out the empty shell I heard a terrific shriek, dying away to a hoarse growl, right over my head, and then I knew that one of the animals was on the rock above me.

"For an instant I forgot the one in the tree and jumped away from the rock. At the same instant both lions jumped for me, one from the tree and one from the rock above me. I saw them coming and tried to dodge to one side. I wheeled about and escaped the full force of their spring. Both of them struck me on the shoulders with their fore feet as they came down, and their long sharp claws tore great furrows in my flesh and left my coat and shirt hanging in shreds.

"The blood spurted from my wounds, and I was knocked down by the force of the blows. I closed my eyes as I fell, face downward, and expected to be torn to shreds in an instant, but to my surprise the animal did not follow up the attack, and as I struggled to my feet their hoarse growling and the sounds of a terrific struggle told me that they were fighting each other.

"They had got the smell of blood, and, missing their victim at the first spring, the fierce brutes flew at each other's throats. I turned in time to see the most ferocious combat I had ever witnessed, and in the excitement of the moment I forgot my wounds.

"The other lions I had seen in the trees were probably frightened away by the shots I had fired. Anyway they were gone, and the two that had tried to make a meal of me were left to fight their battle to the death without interruption.

"I picked up my rifle and again took a position against the rock, but the fighting lions were no longer aware of my presence. They rolled over and over so fast that they looked like two great yellow balls, changing to red as the blood began to flow in streams from the gaping wounds they were tearing in each other's bodies with teeth and claws.

"The fight must have lasted all of three minutes, and then the larger of the two animals got his teeth securely fastened in the throat of the other. In a few moments he was drinking the lifeblood of his vanquished antagonist, and then as he crouched by the body with eyes closed I raised my rifle and shot the victor dead.

"I bound up my wounds as well as I could and managed to reach home, but I was very weak from loss of blood, and it was more than a month before I recovered from the scratching I got."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A Lemon Luncheon.

One of the children on Rivington street had an unexpected stroke of luck the other morning. She found a dime. The good news spread rapidly through the neighborhood, and she soon found herself the center of an admiring and reverential group.

"Say, wot er yer goin to buy?" was the question which assailed her ears.

"Leming sticks an lemings. Pony'll give me three lemings fur a nickel. We kin cut 'em in half. An leming candy is six fur five. That'll make it right. Now, I'll choose the five wot I'm goin to treat, an I don't want any others a-taggin on."

This was accepted with resignation by the group, and the selection was made with a solemn publicity. The uninvited seemed to feel no rancor, although one of them remarked that she know whom she would not invite the next time she had any money. The five chosen guests and the hostess proceeded to make the purchases. The lemons were sliced in two and handed around. The sticks of candy were properly apportioned. Each stick was promptly plunged into the heart of the lemon, and the six feasters began to suck their candy.

"Dare's one nice thing," remarked one of the chosen few, "about leming candy an lemings. Dey last longer'n anything."

"Yes," agreed the giver of the banquet. "'Sides they're fashionable. I've read frequently of vi'let lunchings an pink lunchings, an dis yere is a leming lunching. See?"—New York World.

THE RULING PASSION.

She had suffered with the phthisis and had taken tons of physic,
And whole barrelfuls of bitters, and whole loads of nauseous pills.
She'd been troubled with miasma and choked up with the asthma
And been shaken for a month or two with ague and with chills.
She had had the yellow fever, of which nothing could relieve her,
And the rheumatism laned her so she could not go about,
And she groaned with tonsilitis and the most acute bronchitis
And she suffered endless tortures from twinges of the gout.
She had tried old school physicians, Christian scientists, magicians,
Indian doctors, electricians and magnetic healers all,
And drank tons of nasty liquor, but grew ever sick and sicker,
And they got the undertaker to prepare her shroud and pall.
Then the great cheap sale of laces advertised in various places
Caught her feverish eye one morning, and she leaped up sound and well.
She shook off death's stiffening rigor, and with most emphatic vigor
She grasped her husband's pocketbook and rushed down town pell-mell.
—Health and Home.

MILLIONS FOR DEFENSE.

Origin of the Old Coin Bearing the Well Known Legend.

Collectors of old coins and people who are over threescore years old may remember the old United States 1 cent piece bearing the motto, "Millions for defense, not a penny for tribute," which was extensively circulated early in the present century.

One of the principal incidents that led to the adoption of this legend—which seems singularly out of place on an American coin, especially just after the United States had just achieved its independence of Great Britain—occurred when the United States merchant ship Dauphin of Philadelphia was seized near the strait of Gibraltar by a warship of Algiers and her crew and passengers were thrown into Mussulman bondage to await an exorbitant ransom.

About the same time the American trading vessels Maria of Boston and Minerva of New York also were seized in the Mediterranean, and their people met a similar fate, making a total of 112 American citizens in danger of being sold into the slave marts of the east. At that time the United States was without a single ship of war or naval officers or navy yards.

The cause of this unprotected condition of the country was the strong opposition to a permanent navy as well as to a standing army, and congress resorted to the plan of paying an annual tribute to the semibarbarous powers of north Africa, so there would be no further molestation of our commerce in the Mediterranean.

Twenty-two of the prisoners were ransomed by the government for about $60,000, while the others died in captivity or were ransomed by their friends. In a short time the annual tribute from the United States amounted to over $1,000,000, when the "economists" in congress realized that the tribute was far exceeding the cost of maintaining a navy.

Then the cry of "Millions for defense, not a penny for tribute," was raised and did not a little toward securing the appropriation for the first group of war vessels that made the United States navy famous. These were the Constitution, United States, President, Constellation, Congress and Chesapeake.—New York Tribune.

BALLOON VOYAGES.

One of the Most Adventurous on Record Taken by a Soldier.

One of the most adventurous balloon voyages taken during the Franco-German war was that of M. Martin, a naval officer from Finisterre.

M. Martin started from Paris on the 1st of December in a balloon which had been christened the Jules Favre. He rose at once above the snowclouds into a stratum of bitter cold air, along which he was borne with great speed in a westerly direction. He felt like a man who had been buried alive in a vast, dark, chilling vault, beyond the reach of human sympathy or aid. Presently the stars were obscured by snowclouds, and it was also found that the instruments used by aeronauts for taking their bearings had got out of order. At 4 o'clock in the morning M. Martin and his companion perceived water below them, which at first they supposed to be the Loire, but shortly afterward, seeing a lighthouse and ships, they found they were in the neighborhood of the sea. They were above Belle isle and close to the western side of it, so that it was necessary to descend at once if they would not be swept away over the Atlantic.

The pulley which opened the escape valve had been blown out of reach by the fury of their rushing passage through the air, but M. Martin climbed up the ropes, regained the pulley and released the gas. They now descended with such rapidity as to lose consciousness. The balloon on nearing the earth dashed madly about, tore off the roof of a house, broke down a wall and came into collision with an old church. M. Martin's companion was thrown out and seriously hurt, and M. Martin himself, on recovering his senses, found that some coast guardsmen were holding down the car.

Among the persons soon attracted to the spot was M. Armand Trochu, brother of the governor of Paris. This gentleman had a little property on Belle isle, where he lived with his mother, then in her eighty-fourth year. By a strange coincidence it was the roof of M. Armand Trochu's house which the Jules Favre tore off in its wild writhings. The old lady had been praying throughout the night for a sign from heaven that France should be saved by her son, and when the rafters crashed over her head she exclaimed to her granddaughter that the sign had been given, and that "the Providence of the king of Prussia" was not always to prevail.

Lincoln and Dana.

When the fighting began in the Wilderness in May, 1864, the bloodiest month of the whole war, Dana was summoned to the war department late one night when he was at a party. He hurried over to the department in his evening dress. The president was there, talking soberly with Stanton.

"Dana," said Mr. Lincoln, "you know we have been in the dark for two days since Grant moved. We are very much troubled and have concluded to send you down there. How soon can you start?"

"In half an hour," replied Dana.

In about that time he had an engine fired up at Alexandria, a cavalry escort awaiting him there and with his own horse was aboard the train at Maryland avenue that was to take him to Alexandria. His only baggage was a toothbrush. He was just starting when an orderly galloped with word that the president wished to see him. Dana rode back to the department in hot haste. Mr. Lincoln was sitting in the same place.

"Well, Dana," said he, looking up, "since you went away I've been thinking about it. I don't like to send you down there."

"Why not, Mr. President?" asked Dana, a little surprised.

"You can't tell," continued the president, "just where Lee is and what he is doing, and Jeb Stuart is rampaging around pretty lively in between the Rappahannock and the Rapidan. It's a considerable risk, and I don't like to expose you to it."

"Mr. President," said Dana, "I have a cavalry guard ready and a good horse myself. If it comes to the worst, we are equipped to run. It's getting late, and I want to get down to the Rappahannock by daylight. I think I'll start."

"Well, now, Dana," said the president, with a little twinkle in his eyes, "if you feel that way, I rather wish you would. Good night, and God bless you."—McClure's Magazine

When a young married man is politely but firmly shunned by the other members of his club, it is safe to assume that his baby is getting old enough to say smart things.

TORTURED THIRTY YEARS.

His Sufferings Ended After Using Munyon's Rheumatism Cure.

Mr. George Smith, of Tacony, Pa., says: "I suffered from rheumatism for 30 years, and had so many severe attacks that some of my joints were twisted out of shape. At times I suffered terrible pain, and, although I tried many remedies, I never obtained any permanent relief until I procured Munyon's Rheumatism Cure. The action of this remedy was wonderfully quick, and, although I have only taken a small quantity, I consider myself permanently cured."

Munyon's Rheumatism Cure is guaranteed to cure Rheumatism in any party of the body. Acute or muscular rheumatism cured in from one to five days. It never fails to cure sharp shooting pains in the arms, legs, sides, back or breast, or soreness in any part of the body in from one to three hours. It is guaranteed to promptly cure lameness, stiff and swollen joints, stiff back, and all pains in the hips and loins. Chronic rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago or pain in the back are speedily cured.

Munyon's Homœopathic Home Remedy Company, of Philadelphia, put up specifics for nearly every disease, which are sold by all druggists, mostly for 25 cents a bottle.

"Trust those who have tried."

Catarrh caused hoarseness and difficulty in speaking. I also to a great extent lost hearing. By the use of Ely's Cream Balm dropping of mucus has ceased, voice and hearing have greatly improved.—J. W. Davidson, Att'y at Law, Monmouth, Ill.

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The Ways and Means Committee.

We suppose there is one in every household. If not, appoint one at once and investigate the gold embossed wall papers that are being sold by the Fidelity Wall Paper Co., of 12 N. 11th St., Phila., at 12 and 15c.

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Don't delay. Take Stretch's Balsam Wild Cherry and Horehound—the best cough cure. It cures coughs and colds, bronchitis, asthma, incipient consumption. For whooping cough, it dispels whoop, allays cough and cuts short the disease. Especially effective in dry, hacking cough. For the sudden, dangerous croup it is infallible. At druggists, 25 cents.

Do You Want Work and a Home of Your Own?

If you do, write at once to Fred'k Abbot, Land Commissioner, Wisconsin Central Lines, Room 19, Colby and Abbot Building, Milwaukee, Wis., for a pamphlet which will tell you how you may easily get both.

Miscellaneous

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Miscellaneous

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Where you've paid $10. for Winter Overcoat now $5
Where you've paid $16.50 for Worsted Suit now $12
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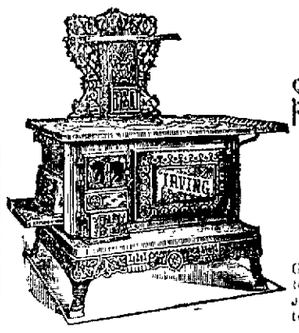

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NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

Continued from first page.)

iron ore, the greatest of all raw materials (so called) bear a duty, while wool and lumber are put on the free list. The Northern farmer's hay, oats, vegetables, cattle and horses bear a duty of twenty per cent, which is no duty practically at all, while the Southern planter's rice has a duty of eighty-three per cent. Collars and cuffs bear a duty of 58 per cent., the highest duty on any manufactured goods, while the highly finished products of the New England granite works bear a duty of 20 per cent. Hoop iron, if imported for the purpose of tying Southern cotton comes in free, but if making a hoop for a Northern woman's washtub, bears a duty. Well might Mr. Cleveland say "How can they face the people after indulging in such outrageous discriminations of principle."

But they say it reduces taxes. I defy any man to prove it. The average duties under the McKinley Bill are 23 per cent; the average duties under this bill are 20½ per cent. The Democrats have a way of fixing average duties by throwing out of consideration the free list and taking only the duties upon the dutiable list, but in point of fact the average of all import duties under the McKinley law on dutiable goods is 23 per cent and the average under this law is 20½ per cent, an apparent advantage of two per cent. But you cannot tell anything about that for this reason: I have some figures here and this bill transfers from the dutiable list to the free list articles of importation which in 1893 amounted in value to over $11,000,000. It transfers from the free list to the dutiable list articles of the imported value of over $113,000,000 and these are the necessaries of life, including sugar. [Applause.] I say that is reducing taxes with a vengeance. What do you say?

But we must be just fellow-citizens. This bill does reduce some taxes. The Democratic party is the friend of the poor man. I know that because I have read it in Democratic newspapers. The Democratic party is the friend of the poor man and the purpose of this bill is to reduce his burdens, so I say it does make some reduction. It has reduced the duties on leaf tobacco and Havanna cigars one million and a-half dollars on the imports of 1892, and it has reduced the duties on laces and embroideries another million and a-half dollars, and on liquor a million and a-quarter, so that the poor man of the country may drink brandy and smoke Havanna cigars and go to Democratic meetings in embroidered shirts. But that is not all. The farmer's wife and children may be clad in velvet and fine linen [Laughter.] The duties are reduced on dress goods, plushes and velvets, two and three quarters million dollars; on ostrich feathers and furs one quarter of a million; on cut glass seventeen thousand; on painting and statuary a half million; on pearl buttons a quarter million; on plate glass a quarter million and on jewelry seventy-six thousand dollars. Think what a benefit to the poor man in all these reductions! Why, he may wear velvet trousers and drive off the flies with ostrich feathers. [Laughter.]

It is true that the great industries that we had in this country under the benign influence of the McKinley law, for the manufacture of high class goods, will be either utterly destroyed or largely crippled. It is true that our pearl button industry will be utterly destroyed; it is true that thousands and tens of thousands of our laboring men in the manufacture of glass will be turned homeless to the blasts of winter. But what are all these things in comparison with the reduction of taxes on ostrich feathers and jewelry?

Fellow citizens, I cannot occupy too much of your time because my friend Mr. Orlady is to follow me. The subject of Democratic incompetence is so great, is so broad and fertile that I must necessarily leave a large portion of the field unexplored. I think I have shown you that so far as Democratic competence is concerned they have made sad and bungling work, but they have been no less unfortunate in other fields of enterprise. Last night I was at a meeting at Norristown and the speaker who preceded me asked the question "What has the Democratic party done"? Someone in the audience said "Nothing." But I think that is not the fact. We would have reason to be thankful tonight if the Democratic party had done nothing. [Applause.] It has undone, so far as it could, and it still seeks to undo, all the glorious work of thirty years of Republican rule. It attempted, thank God, without success, to crush the germs of Saxon liberty and strangle the principles of free American institutions in an island of the Pacific by putting men of our own flesh and blood under the domination of a barbarous, brutal and debauched queen. It has paralysed industry; it has destroyed trade; it has made the last year and a half a regretable memory. It has been not only ungenerous but unjust to the men, and the widows and orphans of the men who, when the hand of treason was on the throat of the nation, imperilled life and limb in the great field of battle that the Republic might live for us and for our children and for our children's children and forever more. [Applause]. I think I draw it mildly when I say that the Democratic party has failed to deserve the commendation or the favor of any patriotic American citizen. [Applause.] But, fellow citizens, the worst has not been told. In so far as the Gorman-Brice Bill protects American industries we have reason to be thankful that it is no worse than it is, and I verily believe that if we were assured that the law would continue to be as it is until the acquisition of a new party in power business would to a reasonable degree conform to existing conditions. But what we have to fear now is not so much that the law is as it is, as the fact that the Democratic party has disowned this bill, save as a makeshift, and threatens now further tariff agitation. "It is but a step in the direction of free trade" says Mr. Cleveland; "The bill has just begun" says Mr. Wilson and we must fight it to a finish. Continued Democratic ascendency in power means continued tariff agitation; it means further free trade; it means a recurrence of the discontent, the suspense, depression and disaster of the last nineteen months. What this people want now is relief from theories, relief from experiments, relief from the Democratic party, in order to recuperate the straitened energies of the struggle which we had supposed ended, but which we are afraid has just begun unless the Republican party succeed to power; and that, therefore, my fellow citizens, is the significance of this election in every Congressional District.

I do not need to talk to you about the State ticket. Just so sure as the sun shall rise in the heavens to-morrow morning, just so sure, unless death intervenes, will we inaugurate as Governor in December next our gallant standard-bearer General Hastings. [Applause.] It is only a question of where we will stop; and just as we shall elect him so shall we elect all the rest of the splendid ticket of which as a ticket we are proud in Pennsylvania. [Applause.] But what we want is good men and true in Congress. From every Congressional District let there be no Democrats in Pennsylvania's ranks. Send us men to Congress like your own representative, Mr. Wanger. [Applause.] That he is able, aggressive, industrious and fearless I can testify with a clear conscience. Send him back again, and let us send from all the Districts of Pennsylvania men loyal to the Republican cause of protection.

Now, fellow citizens, one word more and I close. We are to an extent in a transition state. You know the fallacies that are abroad, you know there are Populists, so-called, clamorous, independent, in fact the most dangerous class in the community. But aside from that there are questions upon which there are diversities of views, even on party lines. I believe that these questions will eventually be settled in the interests of national prosperity, I have no doubt because I believe in the average common sense of the masses. But these questions can only be safely settled by entrusting them to that party which has always stood for good government, for honest money, for the protection of her own people and for justice to the old soldier, and that party is the Republican party. [Applause.] We know that neither disgrace, nor disaster, nor temporary reverses can for one moment dim the glorious record of its past achievements or render less illustrious the names that adorn it. It is still the party that saved the nation, that reunited its disbanded parts, that paid its debt, that did justice to its defenders, that in every emergency has proved itself equal to the task of carrying upward the banner of an advancing civilization. It is still faithful to the maxims of its first great leader, Abraham Lincoln, its heart still beats true to the memory of Grant and Garfield. [Applause.] It holds in its hand the pledges of success, the triumphant Republican state of Maine, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Iowa, Oregan and Vermont are but the advance (thank God, of that resistless host that on the first Tuesday of next month shall carry the banner of Republicanism victorious from sea to sea. [Applause.]

At the conclusion of Mr. Dalzell's speech, Mr. Gilkeson introduced Mr. Orlady. Mr. Orlady made a capital address. It was witty, wise and eloquent. His telling shots were fully appreciated by the immense audience and his speech was frequently interrupted by laughter and applause. Taken as a whole the meeting was a success from start to finish and the result will be made apparent on election day.

OUR PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

PHILADELPHIA, November 1st, 1894.—This city may be relied upon to do her full share toward rolling up a 200,000 majority for Hastings next Tuesday. The Republicans were never more in earnest, and seldom [illegible] dissensions and half-heartedness in the Democratic ranks. The Republican ticket is worthy of support throughout, and a vote for Hastings ought to carry with it support for every other name upon the ballot. The only portion of the city in which there has been anything like a fight is in the Third Congressional District. Halterman, the Republican nominee, is a man of the people, and he will thoroughly represent them. He is a commoner, a man who does not hesitate to mix with his constituents and find out their desires and needs. When McAleer, the present Democratic incumbent, was a candidate the Republicans did not oppose him, believing that he would follow the example of Samuel J. Randall and favor protection. In this they were sadly mistaken, and before it was known that the Democrats would not re-nominate McAleer, the Republicans placed Mr. Halterman in the field, fully determined to reclaim the Third District. The manner in which McAleer was tricked out of the nomination, and a young lawyer named McCullen was nominated, created such dissension in the Democratic ranks that the election of Halterman became almost assured, and there is now every indication that he will be sent to Washington with a good round majority, thus making every one of the districts in this strong Republican city represented by an advocate of protection, as its great manufacturing interests require. During the Democratic administration it has not been wholly amiss, however, for this city to be represented in Congress by one Democrat in its delegation of five members, and in the struggle to retain the mint and improve League Island and the harbor, Congressman McAleer has been of much service to the city at large, and in this respect he has the esteem of her citizens regardless of party lines.

***

On the stump candidate Singerly tells his hearers that he twice before ran for office and was elected. He, however, omits to mention a third time when he was before the people, and when he was defeated for Councils in the Eighth ward by an overwhelming majority from that ward. Every day his friends in this city have been expecting that a message like this would be flashed over the wire:

> DEAR SINGERLY:
> DON'T TALK.
> STRANAHAN.

It has been a bad year for circuses anyway, and the Singerly aggregation will this week go into winter quarters.

***

Bishop Whitaker's quarter of a century of work as the head of the Diocese of Pennsylvania was most fittingly celebrated this week. The Bishop was presented with a purse of $5,000. He is a plain man of good common sense and a hard worker under whose influence the Diocese has constantly flourished, there being now 40,000 communicants. The corner stone of the new Diocesan house was laid at the northeast corner of Twelfth and Walnut street. The lot cost $82,500, and the building will cost $81,000. The house will be the central home of the Episcopal Church of this State, and especially of this city. In erecting such a house the Episcopal Church is following the example of other denominations, but its house will surpass in size and elegance any of the others. The Presbyterians and Baptists each have elegant and commodious quarters on Chestnut street, the first floors being occupied by the publication departments, and the upper floors by the missionary societies and the many other organizations formed to further the work of the church. The Methodists have fair quarters on Arch street, above Tenth, and in Wesley Hall, on the second floor, the Methodist ministers meet every Monday to exchange views.

F. D. M.

—Democratic candidate for Governor, Singerly, will pay a visit to Doylestown, on November 2d. He will accompanied by Governor Pattison, Attorney-General Hensel and James M. Beck, of Philada.

Black Diamonds.

The best Lehigh coal at Doron's yard, $4.65 per ton, cash. Weight and quality guaranteed. Office—Corner Radcliffe and Market streets.

POWDERLY OUT FOR HASTINGS.

The Great Knights of Labor Leader Now Speaks Out

AND GIVES HIS GOOD REASONS.

Tells Why the People Should Vote for General Hastings at the Election Next Week—They Are Strong Reasons, and Prove Conclusively the Fact That General Hastings Is the True Friend of Labor.

Where right and wrong contest for the supremacy in the affairs of state it becomes the duty of the citizen to search for the truth in order that it may become so well known that error will fall before it. In their personalities, apart from every other consideration, do the candidates of the Democratic and Republican parties for governor of Pennsylvania represent right and wrong. The workingman is appealed to for support by elements representing both candidates, and from the labyrinth of slander and campaign misrepresentation it is scarcely possible to discern what the characters of the two men stand for. We cannot by looking to the future alone form an estimate of what the official life of either of them may be. We can, however, form an idea of how public affairs will be administered if we study carefully the past records of those who aspire to office. By comparison, too, we can more accurately judge as to the fitness of the men and the probable superiority of one of them.

In comparing the record of General D. H. Hastings with that of William M. Singerly one need not hesitate long as to how he should vote, and in addressing myself to the workingmen of Pennsylvania on the subject I do not presume to advise or judge as between the candidates. It shall be my aim to relate facts, state conclusions arrived at after reviewing these facts and then leave the matter in the hands of those whose will must decide whether right or wrong shall triumph. It has been the aim of some to obscure the real issue in this campaign behind a cloud of falsehood concerning General Hastings. His record as an employer of labor and a friend to labor has been attacked and misrepresented. He has never posed as a champion of labor, and his record as an employer is consistent and honorable. In July, 1882, when members of the Knights of Labor were arrested for conspiracy in Clearfield, it became my duty to open up a correspondence with General Hastings, then practicing law at Bellefonte, with a view to securing his aid in defending the men. In my letter to him I suggested that the prospect for a very large fee should not tempt him to take the case, and from his answer I quote the following:

> "Not the fee, but the justice of the cause is what I shall be influenced by. These men are poor; they may have acted unwisely, but men more experienced than they have erred, and it shall be my effort to remove the cloud that hangs over them. Advise your men to be candid with me; leave nothing unsaid, so that I may know my ground."

He defended the men, and up to the present time I have never received a bill for his services. I have never heard of his presenting a bill to any of the men. His example shone out resplendently in 1887, when he went into the coal business extensively. He abolished the company store at the mines which he purchased, removed the black list on which the names of several union men had been inscribed, recognized the union as an organization worthy of respect, and continued to treat with it as the equal of the corporation of which he was a part. When strikes or controversies took place in the coal regions committees representing the mining fraternity called upon me frequently at Philadelphia to seek assistance in settling the pending difficulties. The need of an arbitrator, or more accurately speaking, a conciliator presented itself on each occasion, and through the influence of General Hastings, acting as peacemaker, several very ugly affairs were settled with honor and satisfaction to the men. On one occasion, when the employers were contending against the recognition of the miners' organization, General Hastings said:

> "I have the greatest respect for this organization, and would far rather treat with its officers than be in constant worry over each individual case. The men have an undoubted right to be heard through their elected officers. Think of how difficult, how impossible it would be for every workman to come down here from Westmoreland to present his grievance as an individual. It would never do, and I do hope that this objection against treating with the organization will be waived."

It was waived. Were I to enter upon a recital of the many acts in the career of General Hastings which redounded to the interest of the workmen it would take too long. I have never seen or heard anything to his discredit, and believe that such a man would command the respect and confidence of employer and employe as governor of this industrial commonwealth.

The record of William M. Singerly is not such as would commend him to the friendship, confidence or support of workingmen. He is opposed to organized and unorganized labor as well when it demands a fair price for services rendered. His paper, the Philadelphia Record, while presuming to speak for the laboring element on economic questions, inaugurated a policy in Philadelphia which would, if successful, drive every union printer out of the trade and reduce all who followed that calling to beggary.

In December, 1891, the members of the Typographical Union employed on The Record asked for an increase in their wages. The answer given to them by Mr. Singerly was the discharge of some ninety-three men. Their places were filled by cheap men, known in the printing trade as "rats," and since then the Philadelphia Record has been printed by non-union help. Soon after instituting his policy of "cheapness" he introduced the type setting machine to The Record office, and with it made an effort to break the power of the union throughout the city. No reasonable objection could be raised to the operation of the linotype on The Record, but Mr. Singerly issued a circular to the publishers of Philadelphia, offering to do their printing with the aid of the machine at reduced rates, and their refusal alone prevented the hardship which Mr. Singerly intended to visit on the printers who favored American wages for American work

Singerly would have no man in his employ who believed that he should have a say in regulating his own wages

Hastings always met the workmen half way in disputes concerning wages.

Singerly would make use of the wealth saving machine to drive the self respecting American workmen into the street.

Hastings always treated his employes with the same consideration he demanded for himself.

Singerly never recognized or affiliated with American workmen until after his nomination.

Hastings never hesitated to meet the workmen on a level with himself.

The issue in Pennsylvania, aside from every other consideration, is squarely drawn between a man who believes in the right of the workman to fair wages and treatment and a man who would deny to workmen the right to organize or expect fair wages or treatment. The 58,000 organized workmen of Pennsylvania will have the selection of the next governor, and if they vote true to their pledges to labor they will cast every vote squarely against William M. Singerly.

T. V. POWDERLY.

IT KILLED IRELAND,

Did Free Trade, and Yet They Want Irish-Americans to Vote for the Party That Favors It Here.

The Catholic Citizen, of Chicago, one of the most influential newspapers of its class in the west, in a recent editorial article said: The Hon A. L. Morrison is in the state of Ohio campaigning for the protection idea. This gentleman combines qualities rare in the same person, the ability to speak in a masterful manner and to write with an equal degree of force. It is quite safe to say that no man of all the parties in America is more thoroughly a scholar on the economic issue than Mr Morrison. He has made the question not alone a study, but a lifelong study, and his articles on Protection vs Free Trade, published in The Citizen recently, have been copied far and wide throughout the Union. The Ohio State Journal of Oct. 5 put the following question: "Does the Irish-American like the scene just presented, that of the great Democratic statesman and protege of Cleveland being feasted by the London Chamber of Commerce?"

Mr. Morrison sent a characteristically able reply to The Journal. In the course of it he said: "England enacted the most cruel and barbarous laws against us and our faith until Ireland became the only spot on earth where Irishmen could not live like human beings. She created famines and pestilence for the avowed purpose of exterminating our entire race. Failing by all her worse than heathen atrocities to destroy us in olden times, she invented a scheme more deadly than fire and sword, more destructive than war and more baneful than famine. This invention is called English free trade. The Irish manufactures which survived the prohibitory decrees of the brutal Plantagenets, the barbarous Tudors and the cold blooded Stuarts died the death which has known no resurrection under the vile free trade law of the worthless house of Brunswick. Before the enactment of the infamous law Ireland manufactured all her own people needed for their comfort and luxury and exported large quantities of goods to foreign countries. Since then she manufactures almost nothing for either home consumers or exportation. Destitution, idleness and famine have followed free trade as naturally as night follows day. Having driven millions of Irishmen to America English writers and speakers have never ceased (both here and at home) reviling and slandering them wherever and whenever occasion offered. What wonder then that hatred of their tyrants became an Irish passion? We would be less than men if it had not.

"But by a law of mystery that has defied all attempts at explanation: these victims of English misrule come to America and largely ally themselves with the only pro-English party in the union. Even when the same free trade which rooted out Irish manufactures has become a Democratic dogma, and is today producing the same dire results it produced in Ireland, Irishmen are found blind enough to adhere to that party. If anything can open the eyes of the Irish Democrats, the scene you allude to surely ought to do so. Oh, the shame of it! W. L. Wilson, the author of the free trade measure which bears his name, immediately after its passage hastens to England to receive the thanks and applause of the people for whose benefit it was made. There, in the midst of English lords and gentlemen, inhaling the aroma of wine and flattery, he receives their thanks for the services he has rendered them. When he is assured that his is the most honored name in England, when he loyally drinks Victoria's health, and his own is pledged in return, he openly declares that 'the Republican party has for years kept up the barriers against English goods, and that the Democrats have torn them down,' and when the baronet who presided complained that the Wilson-Gorman law was not as good as the English expected that it would be (although it had reopened many mills and factories in England), he was consoled by the declaration of Cleveland, Wilson and all the other Democratic wreckers that said law was only a beginning.

"Irishmen, is it possible that any of you will continue voting for a party whose leading man thus toadies to your ancient enemy? Not a vote of thanks, not a word of praise, not a banquet does he receive in all America. The people he has misrepresented and deceived in West Virginia are preparing his political grave. He needs consolation and he goes where he knows he can get it—to England, whose mills and factories he has reopened at the cost of closed mills and factories in America. Benedict Arnold was not guilty of worse treason than this. He attempted to betray his country for England's benefit. Wilson knows that the Democratic party could not live a day without the Irish vote, and yet he goes to their deadliest enemy, to the lords who spat upon the home rule bill and flung it contemptuously in Ireland's teeth, and congratulates them on the ruin he has wrought in America and the prosperity he has given to them. Before the passage of the 'bill for the protection of English manufacturers' tens of thousands of Irishmen cast their votes in protest against it, and this fall hundreds of thousands more will vote against the party which has inflicted it on America, and in doing so they will show how they like the shameful un-American and pro-English scene of the Wilson banquet in London."

AGRICULTURE VS. OTHER OCCUPATIONS.

With whom does the agriculturist have a market for his products? The official statements of government statisticians show that where 30 per cent of the people are farmers and 70 per cent. of the people engaged in other occupations the farmer receives $457 of an annual income, while in states where the reverse is true, 70 per cent. of the people farmers and 30 per cent. engaged in other occupations, the farmer only receives an annual income of $160—a difference of $297 annually to the farmer who lives in a community of diversified industries as against the farmer who lives in a community of agriculture. This illustration of a market needs no enlarged statement, for all who buy and sell are thoroughly informed of these results. Texas and Pennsylvania are fair examples of the operation of this principle.

VOTE THE FIRST COLUMN.

On the official ballot as prepared by the state department is a column headed "Independent Republican."

Voters should not be misled by this. The regular Republican ticket is in the first column of the ballot, as it will be presented to the voter by the election officers. To vote the straight Republican ticket put your cross in the place prepared on the first column of the official ballot. The straight Republican ticket will be found on the first column of every ballot. Vote there and nowhere else. Any deviation from this rule is likely to result in a ballot cast entirely unsatisfactory to the voter.

WAIT TILL ALL THE CLOUDS ROLL BY.

The acceptance of the Wilson tariff bill, though the measure is unfortunately somewhat mutilated, has nevertheless dispersed the more dangerous storm clouds which were so heavily weighing upon the commercial relations that existed to the mutual advantage of this country and the United States of America before the enactment of the baneful McKinley tariff. — The Manchester, Eng., Courier, Sept. 25, 1894.

When I talk about wages I use the word in its broadest sense, as the price and value of service, whether of brain or muscle.—Hon Thomas B. Reed, Maine

Miscellaneous

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"The use of 'Castoria' is so universal and its merits so well known that it seems a work of supererogation to endorse it. Few are the intelligent families who do not keep Castoria within easy reach." CARLOS MARTYN, D. D., New York City.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion, Without injurious medication.

"For several years I have recommended your 'Castoria,' and shall always continue to do so as it has invariably produced beneficial results." EDWIN F. PARDEE, M. D., 125th Street and 7th Ave., New York City.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

A Curious Electric Clock.

At Leeds, England, there is an electric clock which has been continually ticking off the time since 1819. It is a queer looking horological instrument, without either springs or weights and only having three wheels. It was made by James Smith, an optician and a relative of the present owner, Mr Edward Smith, jeweler. Mr. Smith says that the motive power of this queer clock is "natural electricity," neither cell nor battery being used. It is kept going by a brass cylinder, containing 2½ miles of fine coiled copper wire, the whole being attached to the lower end of the pendulum, which moves back and forth over a magnetized steel bar. This is probably the only clock in the world which is driven by the pendulum, instead of vice versa.—St. Louis Republic.

Growing Sponges.

"Sponges will probably be cheaper in the near future," said R. C. Kingsley. "Recently it has been discovered that these animals will grow and flourish when cut up into slips and transplanted. This brings up the old question as to whether sponges are vegetable or animal and may result in overturning the old time verdict that they are a lower order of animal life and not vegetable. However this may be, the sponge beds can be increased indefinitely by simply planting small pieces of them, which grow rapidly."—Washington Post.

—Dr. M. W. Pollinan, the Philadelphia oculist, will be at Bristol November 14th at Dr. Sickel's office. Eyes examined free for glasses. Diseased eyes treated.

—At the GAZETTE job office a large stock of envelopes, cards, bill heads, statements, are kept on hand and everything in the printing line executed without unnecessary delay.

Hundreds

Of Chrysanthemums in full bloom, nice plants 25 cents each. J. T. DeWitt, Pond street above Walnut.

Public Sale of Horses, Wagon, &c.

To be sold at public sale Saturday, November 10, 1894, two fine iron gray draught horses, also 1 Wagon, cart, harness, blankets and all stable effects. At Wilson & Fenimore Mill, Bristol Pa. Wm. Wilson.

Phonograph For Sale

One of Edison's Phonographs for sale at reasonable price. In complete order. No charge made for testing. Apply to S. GOODSTEIN, 909 Radcliffe Street.

For Rent.

A seven roomed house and store, on Dorrance street near Wood. Ten dollars a month. Apply to John T. Thorne, 311 Market Street.

Tourist.—I am going to travel; have you a handy reference-book of any kind?

Dealer.—I should say yes; here is the latest Rand-McNally Railway Guide—precisely what you need. It is pre-eminently the best. (Sells one).

☞Go to E. M. Wood for Boots and Shoes.

Dr. J. D. Thomas, 912 Walnut Street, Philadelphia,

Makes a specialty of using nitrous oxide gas for the painless extraction of teeth. He has now reached the large number of 196,500 people to whom he has administered it.

A Complete Establishment.

Johnson Brothers, the popular clothiers at the corner of Mill and Wood streets, are now ready for the Fall and Winter trade. They can dress a man from head to toe in the best style and for a small amount of cash. Their Clothing, Hats, Caps, Underwear, Hosiery, Shoes and Neckwear, are all of the latest styles and best makes. They have suits from $5 to $20, honest goods and well made. Hats, from 40 cts. to $3.00. Underwear from $1.00 to $3.00 per suit; and shoes, well made, neat, strong and substantial, at various prices. For reliable goods, bought from standard houses, go to Johnson Brothers. They keep no auction trash upon their premises.

MARRIED.

HOWELL—McCLURKIN.—October 31, by E. P. Shields, D. D., at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. Curtis W. Howell and Miss Jennie McClurkin.

Notice of Road View.

The undersigned viewers appointed to view and lay out a public road in the Township of Lower Makefield, in the County of Bucks and State of Pennsylvania, to begin at a stake in the middle of the Road leading from Fallsington to Yardleyville, at the distance of ten hundred and twenty-four and five-tenths feet northerly from a stone set in said road for a corner of J. Canby Milnor's and Charles Bauer's lands, and to end at a stake in the middle of the Road leading from Yardleyville to Trenton, at the distance of two hundred and forty-nine and nine-tenths feet northerly from a stone set for a corner of lands of "Pine Grove School" and Charles Brooks, at the intersection of the aforesaid Yardleyville and Trenton Roads; hereby give notice to all persons interested, that they will meet for the purpose of their appointment at the place proposed for the beginning of said road, at 10 o'clock A. M. on Saturday the 17th day of November, A. D., 1894, when and where all persons interested may attend.

JOSEPH BROWN,
WILLIAM McCLOSSEY,
HENRY W. COMFORT,
Viewers.

Orphans' Court Sale

—OF—

REAL ESTATE.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF THE ORPHANS' COURT OF THE COUNTY of Bucks, the following described Real Estate will be sold by the undersigned executor on the premises in the township of Falls, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, on

Saturday the 24th Day of November, A. D. 1894

At 2 o'clock P. M., to wit.—That certain messuage and tract of land situate in Falls township aforesaid on the Bordentown road, adjoining lands now or late of Joab Mershon, Daniel Price and others, containing thirty acres and twenty-six perches of land. The improvements consist of a nearly new frame dwelling house, 2½ stories high, containing ten rooms and attic; frame barn well planned, containing sufficient room for four horses and ten cows; large frame tobacco building, with stripping room attached; corn crib, wood shed, horse shed, carpenter shop and other out buildings; a good well of water. This is a desirable place, and well worthy the attention of buyers. All buildings are in good repair. The land is of the best, and especially good for trucking purposes. Conditions made known the day of sale by HENRY W. COMFORT,
Executor of Rebecca W. Robbins, dec'd.
Auctioneer—B. W. TOMLINSON.

Miscellaneous.

HUMPHREYS'

Nothing has ever been produced to equal or compare with **Humphreys' Witch Hazel Oil** as a CURATIVE and HEALING APPLICATION. It has been used 40 years and always affords relief and always gives satisfaction.

It Cures PILES or HEMORRHOIDS, External or Internal, Blind or Bleeding—Itching and Burning; Cracks or Fissures and Fistulas. Relief immediate—cure certain.

It Cures BURNS, Scalds and Ulceration and Contraction from Burns. Relief instant.

It Cures TORN, Cut and Lacerated Wounds and Bruises.

It Cures BOILS, Hot Tumors, Ulcers, Old Sores, Itching Eruptions, Scurfy or Scald Head. It is Infallible.

It Cures INFLAMED or CAKED BREASTS and Sore Nipples. It is invaluable.

It Cures SALT RHEUM, Tetters, Scurfy Eruptions, Chapped Hands, Fever Blisters, Sore Lips or Nostrils, Corns and Bunions, Sore and Chafed Feet, Stings of Insects.

Three Sizes, 25c., 50c. and $1.00.

Sold by Druggists, or sent post-paid on receipt of price.
HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., 111 & 113 William St., New York.

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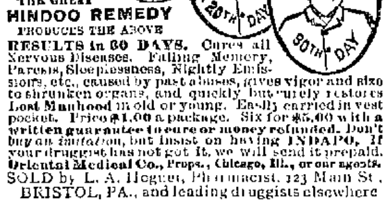

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